Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8106. PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.
The steamer "General Miles" will leave Astoria for Gray's Harbor, on Saturday, May 8.
I. H. D. GRAY, Agent.

Oregon City Route.
[illegible] ON AND AFTER MAY 1 [illegible] 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. [illegible] Sunday leave Portland at [illegible] Oregon City at 8 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Combustible Steamer.
[illegible] will leave San Francisco for [illegible] combustibles and other [illegible] JOHN MUIR.

Portland and Lacamas Route.
[illegible] Monday, April [illegible] the STR. TRAVELER will leave [illegible] Paper Co's Dock, foot of [illegible] at [illegible] A. M., for Lacamas, calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.
W. B. BUCHANAN, Master.

Willamette Steamboat Co's [illegible]
[illegible] CALLIOPE, Capt. W. B. [illegible] leaves [illegible] daily at 2 P. M. [illegible] for Vancouver, [illegible] Lacamas, Washougal [illegible]

STR. UNCLE RICHARD.
[illegible] LITTLE STEAMER [illegible] take excursion parties [illegible] foot of M st. [illegible] H. P. McCALLEY in charge.

For Tillamook.
[illegible] JOHN GABBERSEN [illegible] regular trips from Astoria [illegible] Astoria to Tillamook [illegible] O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] Astoria.

Vancouver Transportation Co's
STR. LURLINE OF VANCOUVER,
[illegible] Jas. T. Gray leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily. Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY [illegible] Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning [illegible] Sunday Wednesday Friday 6 A. M. Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. [illegible] Portland with O. & C. and [illegible] and Oregon City boats, and Eastern [illegible]
E. A. SEELY, Agent Portland.
U. B. SCOTT Pres't. Telephone No. [illegible]

BANKS

[illegible] GEO. C. FLAVEL, Vice Pres. [illegible] Cashier

The First National Bank
OF ASTORIA, OREGON
Capital [illegible] $50,000
DIRECTORS:
[illegible] FLAVEL, [illegible] JACOB KAMM, Portland; WM. M. LADD; CHAS. E. LADD; [illegible]
Commenced business April 28 1886.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

OREGON & WASHINGTON
Mortgage Savings Bank
81 First street, Portland, Or.
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in [illegible] Years.
CORRESPONDENCE
is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID, President
[illegible] INGALLS, Vice-President
D. P. [illegible], Cashier

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
President [illegible] HENRY FAILING
Vice President [illegible] H. W. CORBETT
Cashier [illegible] G. E. WITHINGTON
Ass't. Cashier [illegible] H. J. CORBETT
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Willamette Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Directors:
President, James Steel, Vice President, [illegible], Cashier I. A. Macrum, J. Loewenberg, [illegible] Hoyt, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, L. Fleischner.

FRANK DEKUM, President | W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. | H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND, OR.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible] Thompson, W. K. Smith, J. W. Brazee,
[illegible] Hirsch, C. A. Dolph, Ward S. Stevens,
[illegible] Jeffery, R. M. Wade, Cleveland Rockwell.
Frank Dekum, Geo. H. Durham,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter [illegible]
Paid-up Capital and Reserve [illegible]
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria [illegible]
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted, commercial Credits granted, Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.
FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

London and San Francisco Bank
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve [illegible]
Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

[illegible] DE LASHMUTT | JUDGE W. W. THAYER, Vice-President | [illegible] GOLDSMAN, Cashier
Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business; allows interest on deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer, H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, H. W. Monastes,
[illegible], Dr. W. H. Saylor,
[illegible] Williams, Dr. S. [illegible] Barber,
Van B. DeLashmutt, [illegible]

[illegible] | W. K. SMITH, Vice President | A. P. [illegible], Cashier
Ainsworth National Bank
OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak [illegible]
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal points [illegible] Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfers [illegible] Europe. Collections made on favorable terms [illegible] Highest market rates [illegible]
Safe Deposit Department. Safes Rented on easy terms.

[illegible] CO.
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,
Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
SOLE AGENTS—
[illegible]
[illegible] SEC CHAMPAGNE,
[illegible] HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE.
VAL BLATZ WIENER BEER,
WHITE ROCK MINERAL WATER.

BUSINESS SPECIALS.
SPRING 1886.—The Finest and Most Fashionable Patterns in Suiting and Trouserings arrived. J. Po[illegible] & Co. 48 Washington st.

SHANNON & CO., Victoria, B. C.
Real Estate, Coal, Iron, Lime, Timber Lands etc., in British Columbia & Puget Sound, W. T.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY:
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Supply all goods at Eastern rates.
S. H. GREENBERG, 117 Battery st., S. F.
Late of Henrichsen & Greenberg, Portland.

CITY OF VANCOUVER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
THE PACIFIC TERMINUS
OF THE GREAT
CANADIAN TRANSCONTINENTAL R. R.
The Canadian Pacific Railway will offer [illegible] at their offices, in the city of Vancouver, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. on [illegible] of May,
[illegible] Selected Lots
In the Central Portion of the Town Site.
[illegible] immediate vicinity of the [illegible] Wharves, Shops, Depot and Hotel [illegible] the choicest lots for business [illegible]
[illegible] together with terms and [illegible] can be obtained after the 1st May [illegible] of the company.
H. ABBOTT, Gen'l Sup't.
Vancouver B. C. April [illegible], 1886

[illegible]UM & BOWEN,
[illegible] and 93 Front st., Portland,
AGENTS FOR
[illegible] LIND & CO., Mining Engineers and Contractors, San Francisco.
[illegible] to furnish and erect, in any part of the world, all descriptions of
[illegible] Mining Plants, Improved Stamp Mills, for Gold and Silver Ores.
[illegible], Pumping and Smelting Works, embracing many new and valuable features for handling ores cheaply.
Particular attention paid to constructing
[illegible] Plants with Superior Steel Rolls, Rock Breakers and Sizing Apparatus.
Improved Jigs and Concentrating Tables,
Hydraulic Separators,
[illegible] Works, Roasting Furnaces, etc., etc.

JUST RECEIVED,
Gresham's New Patent
AUTOMATIC RESTARTING INJECTORS
For Portable, Stationary & Marine Boilers
[illegible] Boiler Feeders, and particularly adapted to Traction and Farm Engines, also Tug Boats and Steamers.
Send for Price List.

JOHN BARRETT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
[illegible], Gas and Steam Fitters' Materials,
[illegible] FIRST AND 28 ASH ST.
Portland, Or.

CUT RATES! CUT RATES!
[illegible] Cheap Freight and Hard Times, [illegible] (The Hatter)—on and after this date [illegible] the price of all hats down to actual [illegible] and in some cases 50 [illegible] less than cost, as the following list will show:
[illegible] Wool $ 50, formerly sold at $1 00
[illegible] 1 00, 1 50
[illegible] 1 50, 2 50
[illegible] 75, 1 50
[illegible] 1 50, 2 50
[illegible] 2 50, 4 00
[illegible] 4 00 worth every cent 5 00
[illegible] 3 50, 5 00
[illegible] 5 00, 7 00
[illegible] Styles and Qualities in like proportion. This advertisement is no clap trap or [illegible] affair, as a look in Woods's window will convince the most [illegible] The prices are marked in plain [illegible] each hat.
[illegible] Woods has just received direct from [illegible] the Largest and Finest Stock of [illegible] and Boys Straw Hats that ever came [illegible], which he will sell at cut rates.

[illegible]OON & Co.
[illegible] and 22 North Front st.,
[illegible] AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BAGS of all kinds
TENTS, TWINES, AWNINGS,
HYDRAULIC HOSE,
COTTON DUCK,
All weights and numbers.
FLOUR SACK PRINTING
IN ANY STYLE

WILLIAM BECK & SON
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
[illegible] AND SPORTING GOODS
Fine Fishing Tackle,
SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS.
165 and 167 Second St.

SCHLITZ BOTTLING WORKS, L'D.
Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible] BOTTLERS OF THE
SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S
[illegible] LAGER BEER.
[illegible] & CO., Agts.
Portland, Or.

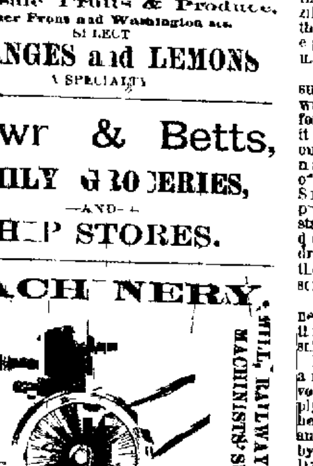
STEAM
LAUNDRY
MACHINERY.
Most Approved Patterns.
H. P. GREGORY & Co.,
No. 5 North Front Street, Portland, Or.

F. H. PAGE,
Wholesale Fruits & Produce,
Corner Front and Washington sts.
SELECT
ORANGES and LEMONS
A SPECIALTY

Brower & Betts,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
—AND—
SHIP STORES.

MACHINERY.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC ENGINE.
MILL, RAILWAY AND MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
PARKE & LACY,
66 N. Front St., Portland, Or.
(Mention this paper.)



MOST PERFECT MADE
[illegible] with special regard to health. [illegible] Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

ECZEMA
And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, [illegible] and unirritating, [illegible] liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, [illegible] Scald Head, Dandruff and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum on head, [illegible] for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier) internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP (the great skin cures) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Eczema under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. John Thiel, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at [illegible] I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Cuticura and four bottles of RESOLVENT have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease.

Physicians Prescribe Them.—I have nothing but the highest praise for the results obtained from the CUTICURA REMEDIES, of which I have sold more than of all others of the kind.
MONROE BOND, M. D.
2500 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for pamphlet.

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by using the CUTICURA SOAP.

RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, SCIATIC, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains absolutely annihilated by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. [illegible] to pain and Inflammation. New, Original, Infallible. At druggists 25c.

Spring Millinery.
The usual Fine Assortment now on display at
MRS. G. E. CLARKE'S,
Fourth and Columbia.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION

The Interpolated Matter in the Report of the Payne Investigation—To Maintain Quarantine—Cabinet Meeting Etc

SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 4—Hoar presented a letter received by him from the secretary of the Ohio legislative investigation committee regarding the printing of the report that the committee recently submitted to the United States senate. The letter states that on examining the copy printed by order of the senate, he finds that a surreptitious interpolation has been made in the copy furnished the printer, the matter interpolated not being in the original complaint to the senate by the Ohio house of representatives. The interpolation the secretary says, is of a matter intended to reflect on the good faith of the majority of the Ohio committee. On motion of Hoar, the latter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and the matter was ordered reprinted in a correct form, and distribution of the incorrect copies ordered stopped.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

After the passage of a number of private bills, the postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the senate. [illegible] favored the proposal to appropriate $800,000 for the carriage of United States mails to Central and South America, Japan, China, etc. He did not regard it as a subsidy.

Saulsbury opposed the proposition.

Hale said that according to Beck's explanation given yesterday, the postoffice department was more culpable than he at first supposed, as to the leaving at Pernambuco of a large body of Rio Janeiro mails. From Beck's explanation Hale said it would seem that the postmaster general has sent mails by an English steamer, while knowing they would have to lie over at Pernambuco, a long way this side of their destination, and would have to there await the coming of a United States steamer for Brazil. Hale could see no stronger illustration of the preference of the postmaster general for foreign over American ships, since he had sent the mails a part of the way by foreign ships.

Plumb said no senator had shown that the sum per mile provided for by the amendment was too much. The proposed arrangement for foreign mails was not based on the theory that it was a subsidy, but that we should apply to our foreign mails the principle that had for many years been applied to the transportation of the inland mails of the United States. The Southern states would be beneficiaries of this proposition, yet the senators from the southern states were opposing this proposition. They did not speak the language of modern progress or modern civilization. The South to-day was the South of Calhoun, of Yancey, and of Jefferson Davis.

Morgan interposed, to comment on the unfairness, as he called it, of this class of argument at this late stage of the debate. Southern men, he said, had no opportunity to reply to it.

Plumb said no senator should be cut off from a reply, by limitation of time at least. Plumb's vote would be cast for a full opportunity to reply. The South of to-day, in national control, he continued, responded to the wishes, interests and principles inculcated by Calhoun, enforced by Yancey, and represented to-day by Jefferson Davis. He (Plumb) did not speak of that as in any sense personally offensive, or as impugning the personal sincerity of men.

Morgan remarked that no such imputation or accusation had the slightest offense for him. Every man mentioned by Plumb was consecrated in Morgan's memory as the name of an honorable and great man. He hoped the state of Kansas might some time or other produce such a character as Calhoun, Yancey, or Davis.

Plumb retorted that Morgan had that aspiration for Kansas all to himself. Plumb would not take one leaf from the chaplet of any honorable sincere, honest or able man, but these men represented the South of slavery, the South that did not want free labor—so the South took up to-day the burden of that song where it left off in 1861, yielding to the same determination against free labor. It was an old doctrine in favor of capital against labor. The capitalist, with his coffers filled, and believing in the law of supply and demand as applied to labor, above everything else, said "Give me the right to buy my ships where I please, and where I can buy cheaply, the products of the labor of other countries, and don't care about American labor." The South, Plumb said, would never take its proper place in the galaxy of states, or perform its part as a rival in the race for progress so long as it said there should be no labor on ship or farm, that should realize that it was entitled to good wages or to the assertion of its rights. The South had eschewed manufactures, and that was a sign by which she had been conquered. The South had been valiant and determined, but had no mechanics, no skilled artisans, who could make implements of warfare, or means of transportation on land or sea. Plumb, however, had no doubt there was to be a new South that would develop its coal and iron deposits. Our nation should be able to defend itself. It should have every element of defense established within itself and while Plumb did not believe in protection for protection's sake, yet whatever the tariff cost it was insignificant in comparison with the benefits it conferred in building up our capacity for defense in giving us skilled artisans and many work shops. With these we could hold the world in defiance.

Plumb criticized the course of senators who would ask for many millions to improve the Mississippi river for commerce, but were not willing to devote anything to develop commerce from the mouth of the Mississippi to other lands. As to our ships, there was a sentiment of American nationality. We could never be satisfied with the purchase of English, French or German ships, and there was a sentiment that wanted to see the American flag float over American ships made in America and of American material.

Morgan said he did not, of course, wish to break the rule of the senate. He did wish, however, to reply to some remarks of Plumb, and would do so in connection with some resolution he would offer.

The debate then closed and voting began. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to. The committee's provision for foreign mails, as finally amended by the senate and agreed to, reads as follows: For transportation of foreign mails by American built and registered steamships, to secure greater frequency and regularity and dispatch, and greater speed in the carriage of such mails to Brazil, the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich, West Indian and Windward islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand and the Australian colonies, China and Japan, $800,000, and the postmaster general is authorized to make, after due advertisement for proposals, such contract or contracts with owners of American steamships, for terms of not less than three nor more than five years, and at a rate of compensation not to exceed 50 cents per nautical mile on the trip each way actually traveled between terminal points, in the most direct and feasible sailing course, between terminal points, as shall be found expedient and desirable to secure the end set forth. And if he shall be unable to make such contracts for any such respective services, he shall, as far as possible, cause the mails of the United States to be carried to and from said places respectively in the best and most expeditious manner practicable, and, if possible, in American vessels, and for a reasonable compensation not exceeding the rate before mentioned. And the postmaster-general, if in his judgment it be practicable, shall contract for a semi-monthly service between New York and New Orleans and the port of Rio Janeiro, under the provisions of this law.

The vote on the amendment as thus amended was, yeas 39, nays 18. Senators voting in the negative were Messrs. Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Camden, Coke, Gray, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenna, Maxey, Morgan, Ransom, Saulsbury, Vance, Vest, Whitthorne and Wilson of Maryland.

On Plumb's motion the sum of $8000 was added to the amount already in the bill for railway postal car service.

One of the senate committee's proposed amendments authorized the postmaster general to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service, when it can be combined in one route, and where foreign offices are not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic offices, on the same terms and conditions as the inland steamboat service, the contract to be made with and performed by American built and registered steamships. This was agreed to by the senate. While the limitation of the compensation for such service to 50 cents per mile, each way, was stricken out, in other respects the bill was passed as reported from the senate committee. The vote on the final passage of the bill was: Yeas 45, nays 11. Those voting in the negative were: Berry, Coke, Gray, Harris, Jones, (of Arkansas,) Kenna, Maxey, Saulsbury, Vest and Whitthorne.

Morgan offered a series of resolutions, which were ordered printed and to lie on the table, declaring that it is the duty of congress to extend necessary mail facilities across the seas from the principal ports of all foreign countries with which the United States has any considerable trade, or where trade can be profitably developed; that it is the duty of congress to provide that the American people shall have the right to buy ships abroad and import them at reasonable rates of duty, and that the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign built ships are as unwise as laws would be that would prohibit the importation of all the foreign manufactures.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 4—Green, of New Jersey, called up the resolution allowing the contestant, Wm. A. Price, from the second district of Rhode Island, thirty days within which to take further testimony, and contestant (Page) ten days to take testimony in rebuttal. The resolution was advocated by Green, Turner (Georgia), Lowery (Indiana) and Hall (Iowa). The resolution was opposed by Hopkins (Illinois), Ely (Mass.), Fowell (Ill.) and Spooner (Rhode Island). As a substitute for the resolution Spooner offered a resolution giving Price forty days within which to cross-examine witnesses, and Page ten days thereafter to take evidence in rebuttal. Rejected, yeas [illegible], nays 120. The resolution reported from the committee on elections was then adopted, yeas 118, nays 8.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Chairman Morrison was instructed by the house committee on ways and means to-day to report favorably the bill to amend the law in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods. It proposes to allow merchandise liable to specific rates of duty only to be entered for immediate transportation without appraisement to any of the ports to which the laws apply, although same may not appear by the invoice or bill of lading or manifests of the exporting vessel to be consigned or to be destined for those ports, when the consignee at the port of first arrival shall make application therefor to the collector of customs. The committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Anderson of Ohio, to amend the laws relating to entry of distilled spirits in distillery and special bonded warehouse, and withdrawal of the same therefrom and payment of the tax thereon. The essential feature of the bill, as explained by its author, is that it will allow distilled spirits to remain in warehouses without payment of the tax as long as the owner desires, instead of payment being made compulsory at the expiration of three years, as now provided by law.

A favorable report was also ordered on the bill introduced by Morrison, to repeal all provisions of the law which give commissions to collectors of internal revenue on taxes collected by them upon distilled spirits.

The house committee on postoffices and postroads to-day instructed representative Dockery to report favorably the bill to extend the free delivery system to all towns containing ten thousand inhabitants, whose gross postal revenues for the preceding year were $10,000 or more. The bill also provides for three classes of letter carriers, who are to receive compensation of $1000, $800 and $600 per annum respectively.

After debate for an hour and a half the resolution of the majority of the committee on elections, confirming the right of sitting member [illegible] Weaver to his seat was adopted.

The house then took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION

WASHINGTON, May 4—The house met this evening for the consideration of business reported from the committee on military affairs. The following bills were passed: Senate bill to regulate the promotion of graduates from the military academy. It provides that all graduates be commissioned second lieutenants in any corps in the army in which there may be a vacancy, and if no vacancies, they shall be commissioned additional second lieutenants.

To provide for the enlistment and payment of fire duties, general service clerks and messengers.

Senate bill to remove charges of desertion standing against any soldier by reason of his having enlisted in any regiment without first having received a discharge from the regiment in which he previously served.

Appropriation of $150,000 for additional barracks at the southerly, northwesterly, and western branches of the national home for disabled volunteers. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, May 4—The telephone commission to-day examined Charles A. Dana. He read the following letter from F. M. Hill:

WASHINGTON, November [illegible]

Enclosed I send you a full history of the Pan Electric telephone company which I wrote you some time ago not with a view to publication at the time I furnished the *Tribune* correspondent with the original information upon which it acted. Every allegation in this article except the one that Garland attended the meeting at 15[illegible] G street is upon my own knowledge and not hearsay. If you think it is news and worthy of publication send me a check for what it is worth. If not you can give it to the office cat.

F. M. HILL.

P. S.—I shall not offer it to any other paper.

To this letter Dana said he directed a reply to be made to the effect that he had concluded not to publish it. "The reason I declined to publish Hill's communication," he said "was not that it did not seem to be new, but that I was not willing to take any part in attacking the administration or any member of it, and that was the reason why Hill's letter was not used." The witness further said that he considered the matter generally as a kind of scandal in which the executive of the United States is made an auxiliary. He has never fully approved of Cleveland's civil service principles, but there was nothing about that of a scandalous nature. It was bad politics and bad patriotism, but the Pan Electric was of a different nature. The scandal, he said, consists in using the attorney-general by making him a stockholder, and then using the department of justice to promote the purposes of private speculation.

TO MAINTAIN QUARANTINE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In order to assist the local authorities in the maintenance of quarantine against the introduction of infectious diseases, the president has determined to establish, by means of vessels of the revenue marine, such a national patrol of the coast of the United States as may be practicable under existing law and consistent with the performance of other duties confined to that service.

NOMINATION WITHDRAWN

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—*Post's* Washington special: The president has withdrawn the nomination of Warren Green now acting as consul-general at Japan. The reasons given for this action are based upon certain scenes which took place around a card table since Green's appointment and in which he was concerned.

CABINET MEETING

WASHINGTON, May 4.—All the executive departments were represented at the cabinet meeting to-day. Among the questions asked and considered was the propriety of calling a special session of the Utah legislature, and the propriety of again urging congressional action on the Well Labra claim.

THE MORMON QUESTION

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Hearing of the Mormon question was resumed by the sub-committee of house committee on judiciary to-day. Miss Fields and a number of ladies were present. West, a member of the Utah legislature, and Delegate Caine, made addresses opposing the Edmunds bill.

THE CHINESE BILLS

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day decided to call up in turn the Chinese indemnity bill, and the Morrow Chinese restriction bill, when the committee is next called by the speaker.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Brig.-Gen. Gabriel R. Paul (retired) was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is now in a dying condition.

Dr. F. H. Eaton, Oculist and Aurist, S. W. corner First and Morrison sts.

THE EAST.

Jefferson Davis Speaks at a Banquet in Savannah.

TEXT OF THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

Different Opinions as to its Validity—Destructive Fire near Pittsburg. Death of a Noted Trotter—News Notes

SAVANNAH, May 4—Davis's presence at the park marked his only appearance in public yesterday except as his carriage passed through the streets. On several occasions when the vehicle stopped handshaking was indulged in by the public, many negroes being noticeable among those who improved the opportunity. He made no public utterance. He passed the most of his time quietly at the residence of H. H. Comer, his host. Gov. McDaniel was among those at the encampment this afternoon and, with Davis, reviewed the military organizations. During the progress of the banquet last night Capt. Sanders, of the old guard of New York city, humorously mentioned the fact that New York had been overlooked in the program, but stated that he had represented that state and moved that three cheers be given for Jefferson Davis. Instantly every man present was on his feet, and cheer after cheer was heartily given. The crowd without the building caught the contagion in a moment, and taking up the cheering, continued it for several minutes, while the band increased the enthusiasm by breaking into "In Dixie," an air which provoked cheering whenever it was played during the day. After the ovation had in a measure subsided Davis spoke substantially as follows:

Capt. Wheaton and Members of the Chatham Artillery, and Military and Civilian Guests—You have met from many states to celebrate the centennial of the Chatham artillery. The principle of self government existed before the war of the revolution, before the declaration of independence and your Georgia artillery existed and fought for liberty before the Chatham artillery was organized. You celebrate the centennial of your organization, but not of the organization of the volunteer soldiery of your state. Every part of this country has sent delegates to celebrate your anniversary. Here they meet like many streams and flow along together, like the waters of Georgia, you are not confined to any section, your streams flow into the gulf of Mexico as well as into the Atlantic, the twin waters of Georgia mingle with those of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and with those of Massachusetts and New York,—that state of New York, whose ships cover every sea, that state which responds to liberal sentiments and which knows no particular section. She comes to you, to be present at this meeting and to do our organization honor. This is a glorious organization, because it represents you as it should—organized after the war of independence. It first appeared in suppressing domestic insurrection, next it appeared in the war of 1812, and reappeared in the conflict between the states, and now it appears when peace exists between the states and it would be the first to raise an arm to check invasion on this soil. Georgia is proud of her volunteer soldiery. I saw two days ago, part of the Jeff Davis legion,—surely no state, certainly no city, could have got such a military organization together. As I said to-day, you have passed through trouble, and you have come out of the fiery furnace pure as steel, which no rust can corrode. The question is often asked: Should a state have a standing army? Why should she need a standing army? Here is a standing army of true Christian men, who stand ready to defend their principles to death. My friends my heart has certainly been deeply stirred from the time I entered your state, three days ago, under shield of your government. I feel that I stand among the noblest people whose deeds history has ever chronicled. I speak this, not in any idle compliment, but I say it in honor of you. Just before concluding, Mr. Davis paid a compliment to Capt. Wheaton, remarking that he recognized that the plaudits were to the merit of the Chathams' commanding officer, and not to any merit of his own. Mr. Davis's last words were full of feeling and enthusiasm. "Friends," he said, "I suppose your gallant captain wished me to say a few words to you. It was an intrusion out of the regular order, and was unexpected by me. I thank you, my friends, for this reception." At times the venerable speaker's voice trembled with deep emotion. He spoke impressively throughout, and almost every sentence was interrupted by applause. As he took his seat the guests arose as one man and cheered like 1000 men and yelled themselves hoarse. The air was filled with waving hats and handkerchiefs. Glasses were filled and emptied and the cheering did not abate. The band struck up "Dixie," and the enthusiasm waxed hotter. A great crowd had assembled outside of the buildings. They caught up the cheers and repeated them over and over. The scene was certainly one to be long remembered, for such an assemblage is rarely so deeply moved, so deeply fired with enthusiasm. After hearing Gen. Alexander R. Lawton's response to the toast "The Republic," Mr. Davis left the hall amid another outburst of enthusiasm from without and within the structure.

ACCIDENTS

FOUR TRAMPS KILLED IN A SMASH-UP

PEKIN, Ill., May 5—Freight train No. 1[illegible], on the Chicago & Alton, broke in two one mile south of Delavan at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The engine and cars ran ahead and stopped. When the other cars came up they knocked the three rear cars, loaded with lumber, down an embankment thirty feet. Four unknown men in the wreck were terribly mangled. A card was found on one with the name of L. H. Gannon. On another was a scrap of paper bearing the address of John Wolf, Chicago. From one who escaped it was learned that a crowd of ten started from Chicago. Four got off at Bloomington, two were in a box car, and the other four were in a car of lumber and were crushed to death by the timbers. A brakeman jumped off and saved his life. The engineer was a new man and did not know the grade.

THE FIRE RECORD

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, May 4.—The town of Fairview, Erie county, was swept by flames this afternoon. Scarcely a vestige of the business portion remains. The conflagration broke out in a livery stable, and under the impetus of a strong wind, spread to the Krader carriage factory, Wes ogel's residence and store, Schumacher's hotel, Cole & Co., general merchandise, Eaton, dry goods, the postoffice, American hotel, Lobder's [illegible], Larne's store, Smith's buildings, McCrory's block and Coughey's residence, Morrey's tenement house, John Brech's residence, destroying all. Thirteen families are homeless, and without resources. Loss, $100,000; insurance $2[illegible].

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

PARTIAL JAIL DELIVERY

WINFIELD, Kansas, May 4.—The prisoners confined in Cowley county jail made a desperate attempt to escape last night. Deputy Sheriff Herrod opened the jail door to lock the prisoners in their cells, when they made a dash at him, armed with stove legs and lumps of coal. A blow on the head knocked Herrod down. One of the guards fired at the crowd and instantly killed Wm. P. Bennett, in jail for counterfeiting. Champlin received a severe blow on the head which rendered him insensible and four of the prisoners succeeded in making their escape.

THE TURF

DEATH OF MAXEY COBB

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Maxey Cobb, the champion trotting stallion, died yesterday after [illegible] of inflammation of the bowels at Belmont driving park. He was owned by Isadore Cohnfeld, of New York, and arrived only yesterday.

SPORTING NOTES.

BASEBALL

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—New York 4, Philadelphia 1.

ST. LOUIS, May 4—Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.

WASHINGTON, May 4—Boston 3, Nationals 5.

For constipation and pain under your breast-bone use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY

Full Text of the Treaty Reported by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means

WASHINGTON, May 4.—There is a measure before each branch of congress in relation to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. The one before the house is the resolution that has been reported favorably from the committee on ways and means to abrogate the existing treaty of commercial reciprocity between this country and the Hawaiian islands. The measure before the senate is the treaty negotiated in 1884 by Secretary of State Frelinghuysen and Minister Carter. That treaty was sent to the senate December 9, 1884, for approval by that body, but it remained in the hands of the committee on foreign affairs, without any action being taken upon it, until the present session. At this session of congress, as soon as Morrison introduced his resolution in the house to abrogate the treaty, the senate committee took up the treaty that had been referred to it and reported it to the senate with a unanimous request that it be approved. The following is a text of the new treaty, which, for the first time, is now laid before the public:

WHEREAS, A convention was concluded between the United States of America and his majesty the king of the Hawaiian islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, concerning the commercial reciprocity, which, by the fifth article thereof was to continue in force for seven years from the date after it was to come into operation and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties should give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and

WHEREAS, The high contracting parties consider that the increase and consolidation of their mutual commercial interests would be better promoted by the definite limitation, therefore the president of the United States of America and his majesty the king of the Hawaiian islands have appointed the president of the United States of America Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, secretary of state, and his majesty the king of the Hawaiian islands Henry A. P. Carter, accredited to the government of the United States as his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, who have exchanged their respective powers which were found sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree that the time fixed for the duration of the said convention shall be definitely extended for the term of seven years from the date of exchange of the ratification thereof and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of seven years or at any time thereafter.

Article 2—His majesty the king of the Hawaiian islands, grants to the government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl river in the island of Oahu and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States and to that end the United States may improve the entrance of said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

Article 3—The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington the 6th day of December in the year of our Lord, 1884.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN
HENRY A. P. CARTER

OPINIONS AS TO ITS VALIDITY

Two things may be said of the proposed treaty. First—While it seems to give to this country certain privileges in compensation for great benefits it bestows on the Hawaiian islands, it in reality secures to this country nothing that the first class powers of Europe do not equally possess, except the remission of duties on certain articles imported from the United States to the islands. Second—It is doubtful whether the senate has a right to extend the existing commercial reciprocity treaty between the two countries without the consent of the house. Article two of the proposed treaty states that Kalakaua grants to this country the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl river, and to establish and maintain there a coaling station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor. This is a grant of only temporary occupancy of the harbor, the exclusive right to last only while the treaty is continued. If this concession is to be of any value to this country the United States would have to improve the harbor of Pearl river so that ships of commerce and war could enter it. The United States would also have to establish a coaling station. After the United States has gone to all this expense, which would cost millions of dollars, all these things would be forfeited when either country gave notice to abrogate the treaty after the expiration of the specific term of years. But even with this alleged privilege, the United States would have no more substantial advantages there than England or France or Germany now have, by the provisions of treaties existing between these countries and the Hawaiian islands. In 1851 England concluded a treaty with the Sandwich islands, as that country is styled in all European conventions, the second article of which says "Subjects of each of the two contracting parties respectively shall have the liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted. In like manner the ships of war of each contracting party respectively shall have the liberty to enter into all harbors, rivers and places within the territories, of the latter to which the ships of war of any other nations are, or may be, permitted to come to anchor, and to remain and refit. The ships of England, by this treaty of 1851, have all the rights and privilege that the ships of the United States would have under the proposed treaty. English men-of-war and merchantmen could come to the islands to repair at the ship-yards there without going to an enormous expense to establish a plant. France concluded a treaty with the Sandwich islands Oct. 29, 1857. The fifteenth article of that convention secures to all French vessels the same rights that English ships possess under the treaty of 1851. Germany has like privileges, and every other country in Europe has the same rights. It is a very doubtful question whether the senate has any right to conclude this treaty without the consent of the house. Treaties that do not affect the revenue of the country can be negotiated by the president and approved by the senate, and go into force without being referred to the house, but treaties must receive the approval of the house before they go into operation. It is the opinion of leading men in the house that the new treaty would not go into operation until a law was passed by both houses of congress to that effect.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

PRESS COMMENT ON GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO

NEW YORK, May 4—The *Sun* says: Gladstone's manifesto will carry confidence and cheer to many wavering and downcast members of his party. He speaks like a man who knows exactly what he wants, cannot for an instant be diverted from his central purpose, and who believes himself assured of eventual success.

The *Tribune* says: The world knows, and in their hearts Englishmen, without distinction of class, know it too, that, as Gladstone says, the only great failure of the political genius of the English speaking race, is this failure to solve the Irish question—this failure to work out the ends of civilized life in the relations of England and Ireland.

The *Herald* says: Gladstone has at last confessed that he is growing old. It is evident, however, that mentally he is still virile and vigorous, and if not equal to the strain of successive campaign speeches, he can use his pen with a skill which arouses the enthusiasm of his friends and the fear of his enemies. The manifesto is pithy, pungent and strategic. It is at once argument, embellished with sarcasm, and made irresistable by appeal to the records of history.

AN OPINION ON THE MEANING OF "BOYCOTT"

NEW YORK, May 4—Boycotting finds little favor in New England courts. In the case of Walker, the delegate arrested in New Haven for intimidating business houses from advertising in local papers, the judge of the city court yesterday gave a long opinion on the legal meaning of the word "boycott," ending as follows: "The court finds that the threat to boycott, as qualified in the complaint, is a threat to do an illegal act, well calculated to intimidate."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MURDERER RESPITED

Sproule has been respited till the 22d of May. It is thought the case will be reopened.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Queen Opens the Colonial Exhibition.

AN ODE BY LORD TENNYSON.

Gladstone Enthusiastically Received in London—Cold Blooded Murder in California. Fire at Walla Walla—Etc

LONDON, May 4—The queen formally opened the colonial exhibition to-day. The weather was beautiful. Crowds gathered along the route taken by her majesty from Buckingham palace, and greeted her with enthusiastic cheers. The main hall, in which the opening ceremonies were conducted, was crowded with a large number of foreign princes and diplomats, who attended in court dress together with scores of British officers, present in full and glittering uniforms. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Henry of Battenberg and his wife, Princess Beatrice, and Crown Princess Victoria of Germany, led the royal procession throughout the building, and were followed by Lord Hartington, Marquis Salisbury, Earl Derby, and scores of other nobles, and other distinguished persons.

A POEM BY TENNYSON

LONDON, May 4—A prominent feature of the opening ceremonies was an ode composed for the occasion by Tennyson. This was magnificently rendered by a vast choir of carefully selected voices. The ode was sung just previous to the queen's formal declaration that the exhibition was open. The third portion of the ode was evidently composed with a view of stimulating international fraternity between the two great English speaking nations, and is in the following words:

Britain fought her sons of yore—
Britain failed, and nevermore
Careless of our growing kin
Shall we sin our fathers' sin,
Men that in a narrower day,
Unprophetic rulers they
Drove from out the mother's nest
That young eagle of the west
To forage for herself alone—
Britons, hold your own.

The last part of the ode, which is in four portions, makes the following significant allusion to the present crisis in British politics:

Shall we not through good and ill
Cleave to one another still?
Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded each and all
Into one imperial whole,
One with Britain heart and soul—
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne,
Britons, hold your own,
And God guard all.

LONDON, May 4.—The queen was much affected by the singing of the ode. She smiled and nodded approval over each patriotic sentiment rendered, and was fairly radiant with pleasure when the vast audience caught up the poet's spirit and vented their joy in deafening thunders of applause. At the conclusion of the ode the queen pronounced the exhibition opened, and passed out as the choir sang "Rule Brittania." Her majesty received another ovation during her departure, and plainly indicated how greatly pleased she was with the enthusiasm which her presence evoked everywhere. The queen's declaration that the exhibition was opened was signaled to the public by a great flourish of trumpets on Hyde park, followed by the firing of the royal salute. Gladstone was not present.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

LONDON, May 4.—Gladstone arrived in London to-day, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Great crowds of people surged around the premier's carriage as it left the railway station. The horses became restive, and were controlled with difficulty, and for a time the occupants of the carriage were in imminent danger. Gladstone is enjoying robust health. This evening he will attend a cabinet council, at which the Greek question and the Irish home-rule measures will be discussed.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Cable special to the *Times* from London: There is a general feeling to-night, which can be detected even among the most sanguine opponents of home rule, that Gladstone has strengthened his position by his manifesto to the electors of Midlothian. The manifesto is everywhere realized to mean two things: That the Irish landlords will be taken at their word and left to make terms with the parliament at Dublin, and that Gladstone will readily concede almost anything in the matter of detail for the sake of the principle of creating that parliament. In the lobby of the house of commons it is said with confidence that the total liberal vote would not reach sixty, and of these not more than forty-five would vote against second reading. Others will be content with abstention from voting. There will be some changes in the bill in the way of giving the Irish representation at Westminister, but what form it will take it is impossible now to say. The fact is, the country is so evidently with the grand old man that most of the waverers would be mighty glad to get back to his side on the merest shadow of concession to their scruples.

CALIFORNIA

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

JACKSON, May 4.—Sunday evening Lucas Seper was shot and instantly killed by a companion named George Vuga. The affray took place in the Black hills, two miles from Drytown. Vuga and another Austrian, named Antone Barovich, were occupying a cabin owned by the latter. Last Friday Seper went there from Jackson, and was invited to stay at Barovich's cabin. Vuga labored under the impression that Seper's coming meant his being ousted from the premises. Vuga brooded over the situation, and about 6 o'clock Sunday he took his gun, loaded one barrel with buckshot and the other with rifle balls. He then stepped outside the cabin and saw Seper sitting on a rock, and saying "You've come to drive me out," took deliberate aim and fired a charge of buckshot at Seper, from ten or twelve feet distant. The charge took effect in the right side just below the nipple. Seper gave a sudden jump and fell dead. Vuga surrendered himself. There is great indignation against him, and threats of lynching were indulged in. Deceased was a single man, [illegible] years old. The murderer is about 60, and is cross and desperate under slight provocation.

ANOTHER TREASURER TURNS DEFAULTER.

OROVILLE, May 4.—The Butte county treasury was counted to-day and found to be short $14,660. W. J. Morgan, county treasurer, left about ten days ago, ostensibly to attend a shooting match in a neighboring city. Wednesday last a letter was received from Morgan from San Francisco, stating that he would be home Sunday. This was the last heard or seen of him. His family connections are of the very best.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

VESSEL ASHORE ON FLATTERY ROCKS

PORT TOWNSEND, May 4.—Three Indians arrived at Tatoosh island this afternoon, and report a schooner, which they take to be the pilot and sealing schooner Champion, ashore on Flattery rocks. Nothing definite can be learned to-night. Flattery rocks are fifteen miles south of Tatoosh and not visible from there. The schooner is valued at about $4000. The vessel is supposed to have struck during the westerly gale which prevailed this morning, and may possibly be some small vessel in the coasting trade, and not the Champion.

FIRE AT WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, May 5—2 A. M.—A fierce fire is raging. It broke out at half past one in Charley Lee's stable on Main street, opposite the Stine house. A strong wind is blowing. The fire got into Wingard's Chinese houses, corner Rose and Fifth street. If the fire gets into the Aurora hotel the town cannot be saved. The Delmonico hotel is now affording some check.

3 A. M.—The fire is under control. Several head of horses perished in the flames. The loss will not exceed $20,000.

DECLARED VOID

WALLA WALLA, May 4.—Judge Langford this morning decided void the acts of the last legislature amending the code of the territory. The first section of the organic act provides that the title of acts must state their objects. Twenty-one acts were improperly entitled two years ago, and congress had to validate similar acts.

Rheumatism is a blood disease and can only be cured by removing from the blood the germs that cause Rheumatism. WASHBURNE'S SALICYLICA expels the poisonous Uric Acid and thus effects a permanent cure. Sold by Druggists. Ask for Washburne's Salicylica.

THE LABOR TROUBLES

Serious Riot in Chicago Led by Socialists.

A NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED

A Socialistic Manifesto—Scenes at the Police Station, where Many Wounded Policemen and Socialists are being Cared for.

CHICAGO, May 4.—At 1:45 this morning an armed and uniformed sentry is pacing up and down in front of the First regiment armory. Inside of the building a special detail of militia is on guard to prevent any attempts at sacking the armory's stores of ammunition and firearms.

BUSINESS GOING ON AS USUAL.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The McCormick reaper works opened as usual this morning, full one-half of the workmen returning despite the intimidation and bloodshed of yesterday afternoon. A special force of police was on duty to protect the men on their way to work. Several crowds were early reported gathering in the lumber district from whence the mob yesterday proceeded. A strong detail of police is on duty at Central station, the same as yesterday, and the entire force is held in reserve for any sudden call. An attempt was made to hold a mass meeting on the prairie, where the incendiary speeches of yesterday were made, but the police dispersed the crowd. Switchmen are still at work, and the railroad doing business as usual.

RIOTING BEGINS.

CHICAGO, May 4, 2:30 P. M.—A riot is now in progress near the corner of Morgan and Eighteenth streets. A crowd of striking lumbermen and adherents made an assault on a body of police in that vicinity. The police charged the crowd repeatedly, and were stoned and fired at by the rioters. In the encounter detective Michael Granger was seriously and probably fatally injured by flying stones and officer John Strong was shot through the hand. Squads of police are hurrying to the scene. A number of rioters are reported shot, but the casualties are not yet known. Great alarm exists in the southwestern portion of the city.

ANOTHER RIOT.

CHICAGO, May 4.—3 P. M.—The southwestern portion of the city this afternoon was the scene of another riot. Toward noon a crowd of anarchists and their friends assembled at the corner of Eighteenth and Morgan streets for the purpose of holding a meeting. It is also said they intended to renew the attack on the McCormick reaper works. The police, who had been notified of the affair, kept a close watch upon the proceedings. The hostilities commenced at 2:30, just in what manner cannot be learned. A number of detectives in citizens' clothes mixed with the crowd, numbering at this hour nearly 1000 persons. Detective Granger attempted to arrest one disorderly man. The detective was immediately set upon by a howling mob. Before he could escape he was struck on the head by a brick and knocked senseless and badly injured. Revolvers were drawn and indiscriminate shooting began during which officer John Strong was shot in the hand. A number of rioters were also injured. The police charged the crowd and made seven arrests, capturing the man who threw the brickbat at Granger.

At 3 o'clock the entire southwestern district is wild with excitement and alarm, and details of police are hurrying to the scene.

SIX POLICEMEN REPORTED KILLED.

CHICAGO, May 4—10:30 P. M.—A report has just been received that six policemen have been killed in the Haymarket, where the anarchists are holding a meeting.

A man who was standing in the crowd received a pistol ball in his thigh, and has just been brought to the central police station. He says that during the progress of a speech by one of the socialists a squad of officers marched by close to the speaker's stand, and some one shouted, "Kill the —— ——." Almost as soon as the words had been uttered three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were wounded and several of the socialists did not escape. An officer who has just arrived from the scene says there is hardly any doubt that at least five officers were fatally wounded. Persons living on the west side, many squares from the scene of the disturbance, report that the explosion of bombs, which was terrific, was instantly followed by a fusilade of revolver shots.

A LATER REPORT.

CHICAGO, May 4.—More coherent accounts are coming in, and they point to a much more disastrous affray than was at first reported. About 200 officers had been detailed to attend the meeting and had been in the vicinity since the socialists had begun to assemble. At the time of the throwing of the bombs the crowd had dwindled to less than 1000. The utterances of the speakers were all of the most inflammatory character, however, and the hearers who still remained grew riotous in their demeanor. The police concluded to put an end to the disturbance, and advancing, ordered the crowd to disperse. At first the socialists fell back slowly, the speakers still urging them to stand firm, when suddenly the bombs were thrown. The police retorted instantly with a volley from revolvers, and the rioters answered it with the same, which, the sequel shows, they were well provided with. The mob appeared crazed with a fanatic desire for blood, and holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly, and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market-place. They are now guarding every approach to the place, and no one is allowed there.

Immediately after the first explosion the officers who were left standing drew their revolvers and fired round after round into the mob. Large numbers of these fell, and as they dropped were immediately carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at Des Plaines station state that fully fifty of them were wounded. The drug stores in the vicinity are crowded with people who were hurt, and doctors have been telephoned to in all directions. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals. At 11 o'clock twenty policemen lay on the floor of the Des Plaines station all disabled, and probably half that number seriously. Others are reported to be still lying in the open square, either dead or badly wounded. A telephone message from one of the hospitals says that a wounded officer brought there has since died. Officer Joseph D. Egan died on the way to the station. Reports at Des Plaines station indicate that even more than were at first estimated were wounded among the socialists.

The scenes at the station are heartrending. In one large room lie some fifty officers, and the doctors are all dressing their wounds. The wife of one of the men has just come in, and upon learning that her husband was among the wounded fell down in a faint and had to be carried home.

1:30 P. M.—More firing has just been heard near the place of the former trouble, and a large number of police have just left the station for the place. Some fifteen shots were heard. It is reported that August Spies [illegible] George Miller [illegible] a short time since [illegible] a priest who administered the last sacrament to the three, who were dying.

In the basement of the station there are some ten socialists who are having their wounds attended to. Following is a list of the killed and wounded among the police: Joseph Stanton, John A. Dyer, John McMahon, Miles Murphy, F. Steele, John Reed, Arthur Connelly, P. Sullivan, Charles Whitney, Thomas Redding, George Miller, H. Kruger, J. H. Wilson, Joseph Norman, H. Halverson, F. Halda, E. I. Barrett, John Henson, J. Mitchell, A. Flavin, Charles Fink, H. J. Shannon.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Inspector Bonfield has just been seen at Des Plaines street station and says concerning to-night's troubles in the old Haymarket: After Parsons had concluded his speech Sam Fielding, another notorious socialist, mounted a wagon and began to address the crowd. His address was of a most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and Inspector Bonfield, at the head of 12 men, marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. Bonfield called upon the crowd to disperse and Fielding shouted out to them from the wagon "To arms!" The officer once more called on them to disperse when suddenly from behind a wagon which was not fifteen feet from the front rank of police, two bombs were thrown between the second and third ranks of men with the effect as already stated. The second firing which was heard about an hour ago proved to be nothing of consequence. No one was hurt. On a table in the station house where the wounded policemen are one poor fellow lies stretched with three terrible bullet wounds in his breast. A few feet distant a man with tattered clothing and a mortal wound in his side is lying insensible on a cot. Around the room in chairs, with their legs bandaged up and resting upon supports of different kinds, are some fifteen or twenty of the officers who who were wounded by the bombs. Not a groan or complaint is heard from any of them. Another officer, who was found lying in a doorway where he had been carried or where he had dragged himself, has just been brought in, frightfully wounded. There are some twenty of the socialists in cells in the basement. Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of them, a young fellow of about 20, is dead. The following named socialists, all of whom are wounded, have been placed under arrest: Joe Kucher, Emil Loth, John Ellund, Peter Lay, John Frazer, August Iaka, John Lachman, Robert Schultz, Francis Wrech, B. Leptant, Charles Schmacher.

Before the news of the killing of the six policemen had reached the first regiment armory, Anson Lebble, a member of company C, was disguised and sent to the scene of the conflict to take observations. He was arrested, charged with being a socialist, and is still under arrest.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The list of casualties so far as can be learned foot up as follows: One socialist dead, twenty officers dead, four officers who may not survive till morning, and thirty more police who have wounds, many of the most serious character. In addition to this probably fifty people, mainly all members of the socialists' crowd, or citizens of the vicinity were shot or otherwise hurt. So great is the panic and the necessity of caring for the wounded that it may be days before the full extent of the disaster is made known.

A SOCIALISTIC MANIFESTO.

CHICAGO, May 4.—*Arbeiter Zeitung*, a German newspaper edited by Spies the socialist, who was one of the speakers who incited yesterday's riot at McCormick's, announces this afternoon that a great meeting of "the people" will be held to-night on Des Plaines street, and "whoever condemns the horrible brutality of yesterday must be there." The paper further says: "Workingmen—The hated police yesterday murdered four of your brothers, and then wounded perhaps twenty-five more at McCormick's factory. Had your brothers, who had nothing but stones to defend themselves, been armed with good weapons and a few dynamite bombs, none of the murderers would have escaped. As it was, only four of them (the policemen) were wounded. That is sad. Yesterday's massacre occurred that the 40,000 strikers in this city might be filled with fear and terror, and that the dissatisfied and rebellious laborers might be driven under the yoke of slavery. Will this end be accomplished? Has not a miscalculation been made? The next few days will answer this question. We will not speculate on the course of events." The paper then goes on to give a detailed account of the troubles, and puts the responsibility entirely on the police. Spies also says that some Bohemians and Poles in the background of the crowd he was addressing, raised the cry "On to McCormick's." The same paper also says that the police yesterday used their clubs in dispersing the procession of striking girls, and adds: "In whose veins does not the blood course faster when he hears of this shameful act of these beasts. Whoever is a man must show it these days. Men, to the front!"

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Gathered in the Polish section of the city early this morning were about 300 Polish laborers, all armed with sticks, stones and clubs, many of whom were recognizable as having been in the mob that attempted to storm the Allis works on Monday, and others of the men were among those forced out of the West Milwaukee shops. It was learned that their programme was to storm the Allis works and force the employes to join their strike, and then move through Kinnikinnic valley upon all establishments not enforcing the eight hour system, concluding with the North Chicago rolling mill, which has works in Bay View, where about 1,500 men have been earning their daily bread. They passed the Hoffman & Billings foundry and the White Hill sewing machine works, which lay idle and deserted, the tall chimneys emitting no smoke. The Green bottle works were likewise closed. At the Art Glass Co.'s works pots were in the furnaces, and the red glare told that work was in progress. "Eight hours" yelled the mob; a rear door was opened, in marched two dozen or so of the crowd, and in less than five minutes returned with twenty employes of the works. The only man who remained at his post was the fireman. "On to the mills," shouted a score of voices, and the mob, which was gradually increasing in numbers, proceeded to Bay View. In front of the North Chicago rolling mill company's office a halt was called, and a committee sent to confer with the officers. It was explained that the mill men were mostly paid by piece-work, but this in no way satisfied the mob, who would only argue, "ten hours' pay for eight hours' work." A number of socialists were on hand freely circulating among the rioters and urging them on to violence, and a break was about to be made for the enclosure of the mills, when three infantry companies appeared upon the scene causing the mob to take a second thought. The soldiers were hooted and hissed, but further than this no molestation was offered until the last company of the Kosciusko guard was passing into the mill enclosure, when a shower of rocks and sticks were hurled by the rioters. The company wheeled and fired one volley, nearly every gun being purposely aimed high, which had the effect of scattering the crowd. Any injury to property has been prevented by the militia, six companies being stationed there to-night.

Early this morning appeals to Gov. Rusk, who arrived here late last night, were made by Mayor Wallber and Sheriff Paschen, for military protection, and orders were immediately issued to ten companies of the First regiment and one company of the Second to report here at the earliest moment. Several came by special, and others by regular trains, and to-night over 1000 men of the state militia are on duty here. Two companies are stationed at the Milwaukee & St. Paul's West Milwaukee shops, three at E. P. Allis & Co.'s works, and the remainder, aside from those in Bay View, are held in reserve at the armory. While it is not expected to be necessary to bring the militia into action, the striking foreigners had become so emboldened by their operations of the past few days, that it was readily seen that the only way to quiet them was to bring them face to face with loaded muskets, which appears to have the desired effect.

The riotous Poles have avowed vengeance upon the Kosciusko guard, which is composed of men of their own nationality, for firing upon them, as they believe, at Bay View to-day. This evening they held a meeting, and it was rumored that they had organized to raid the militiamen at the rolling mills, but late reports from there refer to no movement such as that rumored.

In this city quiet is also being restored, and should to-morrow pass without a fresh outbreak, it is believed that all disturbances will have passed. John O'Doi, ringleader of the Bay View mob, has been placed under arrest. He is a Pole, and one of the most incendiary agitators in the city. Early in the day he mounted a pile of slag just outside of the main entrance of the works, and called upon the mob to attack and burn the buildings. He is a common laborer, not a Knight of Labor, and does not belong to any labor organization.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Four military companies are now stationed at Bay View, and are preserving quiet there. Upon the appearance of the soldiers they were stoned by the mob, and [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] Bay View rolling mills, which also had a tendency to restore quiet.

General Manager Miller of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, informs Sheriff Paschen that the destruction of the company's freight houses is threatened, and asked that protection be afforded.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4, 11:30 A. M.—Reports from Bay View are of a more serious nature, and announce the gathering of idle workingmen to the number of 7000 or 8000. Local militia companies of the Sheridan guards and Lincoln guards have been sent to Bay View by train, and the Light Horse squadron sixty strong will depart in a few moments.

MORE TROOPS CALLED UPON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4—Noon.—Upon the request of Mayor Wallber, Gov. Rusk has issued an order to the following companies of the first regiment, to report at Milwaukee at the earliest moment: Janesville (21), Racine (27), Monroe, Beloit, Delavan, Whitewater, Darlington and Madison.

AN ATTACK FEARED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—Several hundred Bolacks assembled in Kinnikinnic valley this morning and it was feared they were about to assail Allis's new flour mill. The Light Horse squadron are in readiness at the armory. Gov. Rusk is also at the armory to direct matters.

BREWERS CONCEDE.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Brewers held a conference this afternoon and practically decided to grant the demand of the strikers. Of the latter there are at least 2,000, and it is expected that they will all return to work to-morrow.

GENERALLY MADE CONCESSIONS.

JERSEY CITY, May 4.—In the general strike among machinists, foundrymen and coopers in this city for eight hours, in most cases the proprietors concede to their demands.

A SHORT STRIKE.

STONEHAM, Mass., May 4.—Eight shoe firms whose 125 cutters struck yesterday, have agreed to the price list presented by the Knights of Labor, and the men returned to work this morning.

RECOGNIZED.

In the Settlement of the Railway Trouble the Knights of Labor Claim a Victory.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—Martin Irons, by whom the Gould southwestern railway strike was ordered, when asked what effect he anticipated the method of ending the trouble would have upon the Knights of Labor, said: "We were fighting for recognition and we got it from congress, which represents all citizens of the United States. Is not that a complete enough recognition? Our order will grow after this even more rapidly than it has during the past few weeks, when applications have been so numerous for charters that we could scarcely find time to consider them."

In addition to the circular issued last night by the general executive board of the Knights ordering the members of district assemblies Nos. 17, 93 and 101 to apply to the railroad companies for positions vacated by them when the strike was commenced, an order was sent to the master workman of each local assembly informing them that the strike had been declared off and ordering them to notify all their men to make application for work to-day.

This order applies to Knights in East St. Louis. This morning at 7 o'clock large numbers applied for positions at the headquarters of the various companies and the names of many were immediately placed on the pay rolls. But a few were recognized as those who had committed depredations upon the company's property and were denied employment. The freight depots present an unusually busy aspect this morning. It is expected that the militia will be withdrawn to-night or to-morrow. The local committee of the Knights, which ordered the employes of the Missouri Pacific car foundry company to strike, informed the men they could report for duty in all departments of work to-day.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM HOXIE.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—General Manager Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific railway to-day sent instructions to General Superintendent Kerrigan to guide him in dealing with applications for work by the late strikers. He quotes, as a part of these instructions, the wording of advertisement published during the strike, in which the company undertakes not to ask any questions of applicants as to whether or not they are members of any labor or any other organization, agreeing to pay the rate of wages recommended by the governors of Missouri and Kansas, in the adjustment of March, 1885, or a rate equal to that paid by other roads in the same section of country. Kerrigan is instructed that the men who have been engaged during the strike are not to be discharged; that men who have committed violence against the company or who have assisted in acts, are not to be taken back, such having already been announced as the company's terms. He also adds: "I learn from your reports that about 600 of the employes who struck on March 1 have resumed their places since the 1st. An order to resume work was issued by the grand master of the Knights of Labor on March 28, and many new men have been employed under the advertisement for help above referred to, so that the present force is nearly adequate for the needs of the company and entirely sufficient for its present requirements in the shops at Atchison, Kansas City, Parsons, Sedalia and Palestine. I learn from your recommendation that the shops at [illegible] remain closed for the present. In complying with the above instructions you will see that the applications for re-employment of those of our former employes who have families and own homes upon the line of the road be first considered."

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Reports from Different Parts of the Country—Strike Notes.

BOSTON, May 4.—About 4000 men comprising a majority of the masons, carpenters, painters and plumbers struck yesterday for a shorter day. Work in their trades in a great measure is suspended throughout the city and suburbs. There is no disorder. Twenty-one master painters yielded to the demands. Two hundred of 500 painters returned to work. The master builders' association issued a circular to the effect that they were standing out for a principle against dictation. It is stated that at a private meeting of the real estate owners to-day it was voted to suspend all building operations for the summer. The masons demand nine hours. It is stated at the carpenters' headquarters that between forty and fifty firms have signified their willingness to grant the requests of the men. Piano makers say no demand has been made for an eight-hour schedule and their men are at work as usual. Sohmer & Co. conceded eight hours work for eight hours pay. Others compromised on nine hours. The furniture varnishers struck for eight hours. The furriers' union claim that four shops have already given in and that out of 800 members only five remained at work. The manufacturing furriers have determined never henceforth to deal or negotiate with the journeymen furriers' union upon any question in dispute, owing to "frivolous and unjust demands" made in the matter of eight hours for a day's work.

AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 4.—Employes of the Michigan car shop did not return to work this morning. A few desired to do so, but feared violence. Strikers assembled in the open lot and listened to speeches, after which a committee was appointed to ask their employers for ten hours pay for nine hours' work and 15 per cent. advance. An adverse answer was given and the men dispersed after deciding on a mass meeting this afternoon.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon 1500 workingmen congregated near the Michigan car shops, but the leaders managed to restrain them from violence, although for a time trouble seemed imminent. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, Charles Erb, president of the trade council addressed the men, counseling good order and "stick-to-itiveness." August Hering, a radical socialist, advised perfect order and sobriety until a victory was achieved. An attempt to incite violence against the Michigan Central shops failed, the crowd hustling the advocate of that move away in short order. A mass meeting was held to-night. It was understood that no drunken men would be admitted to the hall. The meeting was similar to that in the afternoon. The Michigan Central car shops closed yesterday when the men from the Michigan car shops seemed about to attack them, but the men had no grievance, and have all been at work to-day. The total number of men who have struck or been shut out by the strike is over 3,300, in the following establishments: Michigan car company 1200, Detroit steel and spring works 100, Diamond match company 345, Detroit stove and heading works 135, W. M. Wright & Co., lumber dealers, 60, Robinson Bros., lumber company, 60, H. H. Harson's lumber company 60, cracker bakers 40, Yeamans' box factory 20, H. C. Hart manufacturing company 12, Posselius Bros., furniture, [illegible], Detroit lubricating works [illegible].

AT OTHER POINTS.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—Freight handlers on all roads except the Little Miami are out on a demand for $1.50 for ten hours, and 20 cents an hour for overwork. The companies have offered an increase from $1.25 to $1.35 for ten hours and 15 cents an hour for over time. All the carriage men, numbering 2500, are out on a demand for eight hours work and the old ten hours pay. Eight hundred carpenters and planing mill men are out on the same demand as the carriage workers. [illegible] answer the employes on Wednesday. Meetings were numerous to-night.

PARADE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—A parade under the auspices of the cabinet makers' protective union yesterday afternoon went through the principal streets of the city. Sixteen hundred house carpenters, who struck for eight hours, 2000 colored brick makers and their helpers, iron moulders, box makers, furniture workers, moulders, varnishers, bow makers, bakers, tailors, piano makers, the socialistic labor party, shoe makers, butchers, terra cotta workers, press feeders, tin roofers, railroad car wood workers, and others were in line, aggregating 6000. Good order prevailed. Very little carpentering work has been done in the city. The men refused $2.50 for nine hours, and demanded $2 for eight hours.

THE SITUATION AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 4.—About 2000 tailors here are on a strike. Their employers have organized "The Boston clothing manufacturers association." Strikers assert that the association has been trying to get a rule adopted to prevent strikes by proposals of arbitration, intending to prolong negotiations until the dull season sets in and then shut down altogether. Seven small shops had already locked out their help, and it is said that by Friday the general lockout would have been inaugurated, had not the men forestalled it. To-day nine more firms of master painters signed the agreement presented by the 1200 striking painters.

Over and Over Again.

Repetition is sometimes the only way to impress a truth upon the mind. Accordingly take notice that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (the original Little Liver Pills) continue to be wonderfully effective in cases of sick and nervous headache, constipation, indigestion, rush of blood to the head, cold extremities and all ailments arising from obstruction of the bodily functions. Their action is thorough yet gentle and the ingredients being entirely vegetable they can be taken with impunity into the most delicate stomach. By druggists.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

A Complete List of Those who have Suffered from Savage Depredations.

Policy of the Government in Regard to Payment of These—Some Claims Disallowed and Many Cut Down.

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The question as to the policy of the government in paying what are known as Indian depredation claims is being urged with greater persistence than probably at any other time in the history of the government. In the house of representatives several measures looking to the payment of these claims have been introduced and it is understood that a house committee has nearly perfected a bill combining the best features of all such bills. The bill will probably provide for a commission to examine and audit the claims and report them to congress. Senator Dolph's bill, on which he made an exhaustive and elaborate speech, proposes to refer these claims to a court that sits in session here, known as the court of claims. The bill provides that when a judgment is rendered against a member or members of an Indian tribe the amount of said judgment shall be deducted and paid in the following manner:

First—From any annuities due said tribe from the United States; second, if no annuities are due or available from any other funds due said tribe from the United States [illegible] United States to such tribe.

Until 1859 claims for Indian depredations were paid out of annuities due the tribe committing the depredations, with claims arising prior to Feb. 28, 1859, were paid out of the treasury if there were no annuities due said tribes. The act passed July 15, 1870, provides that all claims for Indian depredations shall hereafter be paid until congress shall make special appropriation therefor. Since that time congress has occasionally selected a claim among those favorably reported by the secretary of the interior and passed it. By so doing congress has apparently admitted itself to the policy of paying these claims, but the claimants cannot understand why one claim should be paid and the remainder turned upon [illegible]. In the Indian appropriation bill of last year the sum of $20,000 was appropriated for the investigation of certain claims, and it is provided that

[illegible]

In compliance with this direction the secretary of the interior has submitted to congress a volume of nearly 1000 pages, containing over 1100 names, aggregating [illegible] in the order which they are found in the department, and therefore reported to [illegible]. It now appears that congress may possibly make a provision for the payment of these claims. [illegible] of Oregon and Washington territory that come under the provision of the clause above quoted. It has been no easy task to sift the names from the [illegible] it is possible that a few have been omitted, as occasionally there is not sufficient data accompanying the names to indicate to which state or territory the claimants belong or where the depredations were committed.

In advocating the cause of the claimants, Senator Dolph, in his remarks said:

"I claim that civilization, neglected by the general government, surrounded by savages, the pioneers of Oregon territory [illegible] who defended their hearthstones against savage foes incited by the emissaries of foreign powers, who laid the foundation of prosperous states and territories that are and the powerful and wealthy states that are to be, and for the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives by the neglect of the government that I plead to-day. I demand for them the same treatment accorded to all the citizens of the republic for a period of over sixty years from the organization of the government. The time will come when this demand will be heeded and provision will be made for determining the amounts of their losses by Indian depredations and for the payment of their claims. How much better it would be to make such provision now while the evidence can be found to sift the false from the true and while the money will be available to relieve the necessities of the original claimants."

Another bill that may properly accompany this one was introduced by Mr. Dolph some time since. It provides for the appropriation of $5,000,000 to pay the Indian depredation claims which have been heretofore filed and investigated under the direction of the secretary of the interior and reported by him to congress, in pursuance of the laws of congress and in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the interior.

LIST OF CLAIMANTS.

Following is a list of all claimants in Oregon and Washington territory. The name of the claimant is given, his post office address at the time of filing his claim, the nature of the depredation and the year in which it occurred, in some instances followed by the action taken thereon by the department. In many instances where there is no explanatory words it is understood that the department has not yet acted on the claim. From the report, however, it is not at all times clear what is the present status of a claim.

M. B. Gregory, Curry county, house and furniture burned by Rogue river Indians in 1856, $1166 disallowed. Thos. Van Pelt, of same county, house, ferry boat, etc., by same Indians in 1856, $1100 disallowed. A. L. Miller, same county, house, furniture, etc., destroyed by Oregon Indians $3192. J. A. J. and J. H. McVay, Smith river, Or., house and furniture burned by Rogue river Indians, in 1856 and 1858, $[illegible] disallowed. [illegible] McCloud, sheep killed by Umpquas in 1864, $[illegible]. J[illegible] McClure, property taken by Oregon Indians in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. John C. Walsh, house, etc., destroyed by Rogue river Indians in 1853, referred to congress, papers returned. Daniel B. Lane, house, contents, etc., by Indians in Washington territory, in 1855, $1761. A. J. Richard, cattle and mules stolen, Oregon Indians in 1855, $500. Isaac N. Bentley, of Douglas county, property destroyed by Rogue river Indians in 1855, $3,066 disallowed. Brooke, Bumford & Co., Wallula, W. T., blankets, stock, etc., by Oregon Indians in 18[illegible], claim returned. Henry Kyle, Aurora, Or., [illegible] Thos. W. Beale, [illegible] amount allowed, $400. Kate Morse, clothing, goods, etc., stolen by same Indians in same year, $[illegible]. Hiram Smith, by Rogue river Indians $[illegible] disallowed. N. J. and I. Ownbey, Benton county, hogs stolen in 18[illegible], $[illegible]. J. M. Lindley, Skamania county, W. T., oxen and horses stolen in 1855, $715. George L. Fry, same county, one ox stolen in same year, $100. Louis C. Meriatt, King county, W. T., stock stolen in 1855, $135. James O'Flynn, Lewis county, W. T., mare and colt in 1855, $103. David S. Maynard, Or., one cow in 1855, $75. Thomas McNatt, house and goods destroyed in 1856, $2214, amount allowed, $540, reported to congress. Wm. K. Murphy, Cascades, Or., house, stock and goods destroyed and stolen in 1856, $712.50. A. S. Maple, W. T., house and goods in 1856, $1078.50. Eli B. Maple, W. T., grain and lumber in same year, $387.37, amount allowed and reported to congress in 1883, $200. Francis McNatt, Seattle, dwelling and barn in 1856, $1749.50, amount allowed $1067.50. John J. Moss, Seattle, house and furniture in same year, $530.35, which claim was allowed in full. Thomas Mercer, Seattle, corn and potatoes in same year, $267.07, amount allowed, $217. A. D. Neely, Seattle, cattle and furniture in same year $841.50, amount allowed, $[illegible]. J. H. Nagle, Seattle, cattle stolen in same year, $[illegible]. W. H. Pullen, Olympia, lumber in 1853, $830. Thomas Pierce, Cascades, horses, etc., in 1855-6, $1725, amount allowed, $1225. C. J. Palmer, Cascades, house, furniture, etc., in 1856, $1225. Love L. Peck, W. T., blankets, saddles, etc., in same year, $[illegible]. H. L. Johns, King county, W. T., house, furniture, etc., in same year, $1578, amount allowed, $156. Wm. Charles, Clarke county, W. T., three horses stolen in 1855, $600. Martin McClure, Fox valley, Or., merchandise stolen in 1878, $720.25, disallowed. Abram P. Lamb, same place, horses stolen in 1878, $360, disallowed. E. C. [illegible], Grant county, Or., merchandise stolen in same year, $803.41, amount allowed $600. Burt Curl, same county, stock stolen in same year, $725, amount allowed, $510. Wm. C. James, house, etc., destroyed in 1878, $632, disallowed. J. L. Cummings, Canyon City, horses, etc., stolen in 1878, $5,103.65, amount allowed $3,000. Jacob Wainscott, same place, horses, etc., stolen same year, $540, amount allowed, $300. S. G. Harris, same place, house and furniture destroyed in same year $3[illegible]. James M. Shield, Long Creek, Or., horses stolen in 1878, $175 disallowed. Tunis Swick, Grant county, Or., buildings destroyed in 1878, $2,070.50. Wm. H. Barnhart, W. T., cattle stolen in 1855, $7,997.50, no amount recommended. Henry Mattice, Olympia, horses and provisions stolen in 1855, $1822, amount allowed $[illegible]. John Bradley, Pierce county, W. T., stock in 1855-6, $1170. James Small, Canyon City, merchandise destroyed in 1878, $8,447.27, amount allowed, $[illegible]. Harvey Fields, Canyon City, horses and cattle stolen in 1878, $8[illegible], which amount was allowed in full. Bilford Sterritt, Grant county, Or., horses and sheep stolen in same year, $1,831.00, amount allowed $[illegible]. W. R. Downey, W. T., horse, field goods stolen in 1856, $[illegible], full amount allowed. J. G. McCoy, Pendleton, stock stolen in 1878, $800. Tiler Smith, W. T., stock and crops stolen in 1856, $1100. Linton Starr, Benton county, stock by Alsea Indians in 1877, $[illegible] disallowed. Robert S. More, Pierce county, W. T., provisions, etc., stolen in 1856, $[illegible]. Rosanarez Nix, same place, claim and year, $[illegible]. Wm. Kincaid, same place, house, furniture, etc., stolen in 185[illegible], full amount allowed, $2013. Abram H. Woolery, same place, house, provisions, etc., in 185[illegible], $41[illegible]; amount allowed, $1000. John Nelson Ebers, [illegible], W. T., horse, saddle, etc., stolen in 18[illegible]. J. W. McCarty, Pierce county, grain taken in 18[illegible], $[illegible]. Nicholas Delin, Steilacoom, W. T., crops stolen same year, $[illegible]. Daniel F. Lane, Pierce county, same claim, same year, $1,161.02. Willis Boatman, same place, provisions, etc., stolen in 1855-6, $[illegible]. W. K. Melville, same place, stock and goods stolen in 1855, $1200. J. B. Leach, same place, horse destroyed in 1856, $125. Peter Judson, same place, claim and year, $620. Henry Whitesell, same place, provisions destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. Frances Baird, same place, claim and year, $[illegible]. Charles H. Bitting, same place, farming tools destroyed in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. [illegible] horses and crops destroyed in 185[illegible], [illegible] Carson, same place, crops destroyed in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. H. A. Fennell, same place, furniture, etc., destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. Charles Wren, same place, crops and tools destroyed in 18[illegible], $103. Lemon & Perham, same place, stock destroyed in 1855, $1167. Peter Smith, same place, crops taken in 185[illegible], $[illegible], amount allowed, $175. Thomas Lalley, Seattle, crops in 18[illegible], $[illegible], amount allowed, $1,0[illegible]. A. F. Porter, Steilacoom, same claim, same year, $[illegible], allowed, $[illegible]. T. J. Perkins, Thurston county, one horse in 1855, $[illegible]. [illegible] Brown, Tillacoom, house and crop in 1856, $[illegible], allowed, $125. James Riley, Pierce county, crops destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. [illegible] same place, claim and year, [illegible]. Lloyd Wright, same place and claim, [illegible]. B. F. Wright, same place, crops, provisions and stock in 1856, $[illegible]. Israel H. Wright, same place, claim and year [illegible]. Charles W. Riley, W. T., furniture and tools destroyed in 1856, $127[illegible]. Wm. Benston, same place and year, $[illegible]. George Hayward, same place, house and barn, in 1856, $[illegible]. [illegible] Chehalis, house and furniture in same year, [illegible] allowed, $2153.10. [illegible] Olympia, same claim and year, [illegible] $1130. Martin Angel, Jackson county, mules stolen in 185[illegible], $200, allowed by commission appointed by congress, $[illegible]. James M[illegible], same place, house, etc., destroyed in 1855, $[illegible], allowed by same commission, $[illegible]. Sherlock M. Abrams, same place, claim and year $1,123, full amount [illegible] commission. John Apt, Jackson county, [illegible] stolen in 1853, $100, allowed [illegible]. [illegible] King county, W. T., [illegible] destroyed in 18[illegible] [illegible] W. T., horse stolen in 1855 [illegible] horses stolen by Walla Walla Indians in 185[illegible]. Wm. N. Bell, [illegible] dwelling destroyed in [illegible] in full. R. H. [illegible] P. P. Barlow, Jackson county, [illegible] in 1855, $[illegible]. Thomas H. [illegible], Douglas county, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $1[illegible], allowed $784. Wm. Bagger, Canyonville, [illegible] in 1855, $[illegible], which amount was allowed. Wm. Barton, Douglas county, dwelling stolen in 1855, $900. Ezekiel Bailey, Eugene City, oxen and hogs stolen in 1855, $1,8[illegible]. John Lyon, Roseburg, dwelling, [illegible] in 185[illegible], allowed $160. John M. Barker, Roseburg, horse stolen in 1867, $200, allowed $160. Clinton Barney, Jacksonville, household goods in 1853, $[illegible] allowed in full by commission appointed by congress. Bradford & Bishop, Cascades, lumber, etc., destroyed in 1856, $4019. Wm. H. Brannan, Olympia, clothing, etc., in 1856, $907, allowed in full. J. H. Bush, Upper Cascades, dwelling in 1856, $9870. R. H. Beatty, Seattle, same claim and year, $708, allowed in full. Joseph Brannan, stock stolen in 1855, $1538. Chas. E. Brownell, Seattle, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $607.20. John Buckley, King county, farming implements in 1856, $1,[illegible]3.50. Raphael Brunn, Island county, W. T., merchandise destroyed in 1855, $65.25. Wm. H. Brown, King county, hogs stolen in 1856, $200. D. I. & P. F. Bradford, saw mill in 1856, $1630. B. B. Bishop, Skamania county, W. T., dwelling and furniture in 1856, $1538. W. T. Clinton, Thurston county, horse and saddle stolen in 1855, $125. A. B. Colver, Douglas county, Or., provisions stolen in 1855, $498.75. John Creighton, Curry county, same claim in 1853-55, $1195. H. W. Cox, horses stolen in 1857, $800. George B. Cole, Cascades, cattle stolen in 1856, $590. L. M. Collins, King county, W. T., house destroyed in 1856, $2853. Emanuel Carr, same claim, time and place, $450.20. Israel Clark, Yamhill county, dwelling destroyed in 1855, $476.15. Hugh H. Conley, Jackson county, horses stolen in 1855, $1010. Elijah Croxton, Roseburg, building and provisions in 1855, $1608.25, allowed $707. Martin Coffin, Douglas county, cattle and grain in same year, $716. Thomas Cowan, same place, and claim in 1855-6-7, $1250. Joel Clayton, Bellingham bay, W. T., food stolen in 1857, $152. John Campbell, Clark county, W. T., tools and furniture in 1855, $342.50. John Chevallier and J. F. Avery, horses, etc., stolen in 1855, $348.02. Turner Crump, Jackson county, Or., hogs stolen in 1852, $4995. John B. Dickenson, Olympia, heifers stolen in 1852, $25. W. P. Day, Roseburg, house destroyed and stock stolen in 1856, $1387, which amount was allowed in full. David T. Denny, Seattle, provisions in 1855, $70. Isaac H. Davis, Marion county, cattle in 1855, $[illegible]. Peter Dougherty, Coos county, merchandise stolen in 1855, $155.81, disallowed. James R. Davis, Jacksonville, mule stolen in 185[illegible], [illegible] account allowed by commission appointed by congress. Batiste Deshaw, Steilacoom, house destroyed in 1854, $[illegible]. D. T. Denny, cattle, canoe destroyed in same year, $21. Sterley Ensign, Thurston county, ferry [illegible] in 1856, $1000. Charles H. Eaton, same place, cattle, harness, etc., in 1856, $[illegible]. Allen Lo[illegible], Douglas county, dwelling burned in 1856, $[illegible]. Sigismond Ettenger, horse stolen in 1853, $150, amount allowed by commission appointed by congress. J. M. Fles, Olympia, W. T., goods stolen in 1857, $[illegible]. Nathan Eaton, Thurston county, corn stolen in 1853, $60. Thomas Frezel, Jacksonville, Or., money stolen in 1853, $[illegible], which amount was allowed by commission appointed by congress. Wilson Guess, Lewis county, W. T., horses stolen in 1856, $[illegible], claim awaiting action. Simon Geils, Skamania county, clothing stolen same year $[illegible], claim awaiting action. Ulrich Fruend, crops, etc., stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible], claim now in hands of agent. The following seventeen claims are awaiting action by the interior department: C. W. [illegible]sell, Thurston county, colt stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. Thomas W. Glasgow, same county, barn and grain destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. Charles Graham, Olympia, potatoes in 1855, $10. Theoderic Gauthier, Marion county, Or., merchandise in 1858, $[illegible]. Walter Graham, King county, W. T., dwelling destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. F. S. Hanford, Seattle, dwelling destroyed in 185[illegible], $114.75. Edward Hanford, same place, claim and year, $674.50. John Hennings, same place, claim and year, $[illegible]34.25. August Hograve, Seattle, horses stolen in 1856, $860. James H. Hermance, Skamania county, damage to boat in 1856, $[illegible]. E. C. Hardy, Cascades, horse and wagon stolen in 1856, $[illegible]. F. G. Imans, Cascades, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $2573. Johnson, Bradford & Co., Cascades, same place, merchandise stolen in 1856, $1773. George W. Johnson, Cascades, dwelling destroyed, same year, $3350. E. S. Joselyn, Cascades, stock stolen in 1856, $2271. Harvey H. Jones, King county, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $284.75. John K. Jones, Jackson county, Or., same claim and year, $3967. Thomas D. Jewett, Jacksonville, house destroyed in 1853, $317.25, full amount allowed by commission appointed by congress. R. M. Gurney, Douglas county, grain and money in 1855, $440. James Gilmore, same county, mare stolen in 1857, $100. William and Oliver A. Gally, Jacksonville, farm crops in 1863, $3725, $500 allowed by commission. Samuel Grubb, Or., mare stolen in same year, $360, full amount allowed by commission. Dr. S. L. Grow, Or., crops and house in 1855-6, $548. George & Co., Kugler, merchandise destroyed same year, $[illegible]. Moses Kirkland, Thurston county, cattle and grain stolen in 1855, $2607, claim awaiting action. Joseph Knott, Jackson county, stock and wagons stolen in 1855, $2090.65, claim awaiting action. George E. King, King county, stock stolen same year, $984.50. J. C. Kellogg, Island county, W. T., canoe stolen in 1854, $30. William S. King, Jackson county, Or., dwelling destroyed in 1855, $1981.25. C. C. Lewis, King county, W. T., dwelling destroyed in 1856, $393.25. James F. [illegible], Pierce county, cattle stolen in 1856, $17[illegible]. James Longmire, Olympia, horses stolen same year, $[illegible]34, amount allowed, $747.50. John Ladd, Douglas county, mules, etc., stolen in 1855, $1121.75. William N. Lynch, Or., mules stolen in 1856, $3715, disallowed. Daniel A. Stevens, Linn county, stock stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. William B. Lane, Jacksonville, household goods stolen in 1853, $[illegible], awarded by commission appointed by congress $[illegible]. [illegible] Lazenepre, W. T., stock stolen in 1855, $[illegible], disallowed. Lewis [illegible]tour, Pierce county, same claim and year $622, disallowed. [illegible] Mary, Cascades, tools stolen in 18[illegible], $110. Abiel Morrison, Pierce county, dwelling destroyed in 1855, $31[illegible], allowed $574. Alex. McNary, Oregon, stock stolen in 1855, $[illegible], allowed, $2000. B. L. Miker, Jackson county, horse stolen same year, $300. Joseph [illegible], Coos county, horse, etc., stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. Wm. Moffatt, Douglas county, sheep stolen in 1856, $100. Garrick S. Maynard, Linn county, house destroyed in 1855, $[illegible]. Wm. McCullough, Douglas county, mule and horse stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible], amount allowed $400. A. F. McCall, same county, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $[illegible], full amount allowed. Samuel Moore, same county, claim and year $[illegible], allowed, $[illegible]. [illegible], Port Orford, horses stolen in 1[illegible], $[illegible]. Granville Naylor, Jackson county, stock [illegible] in 1855, $318.62. Northcutt Bros., Oregon, same claim and year, $[illegible]. George D. Nichols, Douglas county, hogs and money stolen in 1855, $3408. Martin W. Newland, Douglas county, house destroyed in 185[illegible], $[illegible], full amount allowed. Mrs. E. M. Nichols, Jacksonville, Or., two cows stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible], awarded by commissioners appointed by congress $[illegible]. H. B. Oatman, [illegible], two yoke of oxen stolen in 1853, $300, full amount allowed. W. H. Packwood, Coos county, mare stolen in 1856, $200. John V. Pfunder, Oregon, dwelling destroyed in 185[illegible], $[illegible]78. W. H. Packard, Oregon, same claim in 1856, $600. Plummer & Chase, Seattle, saw mill destroyed in 1856, $3,500, full amount allowed. R. C. Percival, Douglas county, house burned in 1855, $1100. N. Poindexter, Lane county, hogs stolen in same year $1415.20. Henry W. Pierce, Douglas county, house destroyed in 1855, $1[illegible]. Joseph Lequebon, Curry county, horses stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. W. Russell, King county, W. T., house and furniture destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. Joseph Robbins, [illegible], horses and cattle stolen in 185[illegible]. Joseph Russell, Douglas county, Or., cattle and grain stolen in 1857, $[illegible]. [illegible] Rice, Douglas county, furniture destroyed in 1857, $471. C. F. Robbins, Jackson county, same claim [illegible]. John A. R[illegible], same claim and year, $[illegible] allowed. Lewis Rothermel, Or., oxen stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible], which amount was allowed in full by commission appointed by congress. [illegible] Richey, Island county, W. T., provisions stolen in 1854, $60. Henry Saffarn, Douglas county, cattle stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. James T. Smith, Thurston county, W. T., house destroyed in 185[illegible], $134. Levi Sitton, [illegible], horses stolen in 1853, $[illegible], amount allowed $[illegible]. George W. Swartz, W. T., stock [illegible] stolen in 1856, $[illegible]. David Stanley, Polk county, vegetables destroyed in 185[illegible], $1[illegible]. [illegible] Shepard, Polk county, Or., furniture in 1853, $[illegible].15, full amount allowed. F. M. Smithers, King county, dwelling destroyed and stock stolen in 1855, $1100, allowed $100. L. A. Smith, Seattle, stock [illegible] and year [illegible]. Thomas J. Sharp, Coos county, dwelling destroyed in 1855, $[illegible]. F. B. Simmons, Douglas county, hogs stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. Hiram Smith, Douglas county, horses stolen in 1[illegible], $[illegible]. J. W. Stearns, same place, time and year [illegible]. Clement W. Summers, dwelling and [illegible] stolen in 1[illegible]. [illegible], W. T., oxen stolen in 1[illegible], $[illegible]. Abel Sargent, Olympia, [illegible] in 185[illegible]. Asher Sargent and son, [illegible] stolen in 185[illegible] [illegible] Linn county, cattle and [illegible] stolen in 185[illegible], $178. James S[illegible] [illegible] claim in hands of agent. Sidney B. Smith, King county, furniture and goods stolen in [illegible]. C. C. Thompson, King county, cows, etc., stolen in 1856, $[illegible]. James M. Thompson, [illegible] cattle [illegible] stolen in 18[illegible], $[illegible]. [illegible] J. L. Turner, [illegible] W. T., [illegible] stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. [illegible] Curry county, Or., dwelling burned in 1856, $[illegible]. James Twogood, Linn county, Or., three yoke oxen stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. Geo. Tykel, [illegible], Puget sound, clothing and furniture stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. Nancy Taylor, Thurston county, [illegible] stolen in 185[illegible], $250. John M. Thomas, W. T., stock and provisions stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. John M. Taylor, W. T., mules stolen in 185[illegible], $2[illegible], allowed $1725. Ira W. [illegible], King county, W. T., house furniture stolen in 1853, $[illegible], reported to secretary for favorable action by congress. Fred Vogelsang, Yamhill county, $[illegible], allowed by agent and supposed to be paid. Daniel Varner, Olympia, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $1712, full amount allowed. John P. Walker, Jackson county, two horses stolen in 1856, $300. James S. Wells, Douglas county, grain and houses destroyed in 1855, $1531.45, amount allowed, $1218.75. Wm. White, Curry county, potatoes stolen in 1856, $80. H. H. Woodward, Roseburg, flour, potatoes and corn destroyed in 1855, $[illegible]. Charles Williams, Jacksonville, household goods destroyed in 1853, $67, full amount allowed. J. B. Webber & Co., Steilacoom, dry goods stolen in 1855, $169. Wm. B. Wilton, Steilacoom, provisions in same year, $150. G. T. Whitworth, Olympia, ox stolen in 1856, $75. Samuel Wilson, Olympia, personal injury in 1857, $2000. M. D. Wooden & Co., King county, leather, etc., stolen in 1856, $2792. W. W. Winsor, W. T., hogs stolen in 1861, $1750, informal. Wm. Wilson, Cascades, dwelling destroyed in 1856, $2255. Angel Martin, Jackson county, Or., horse and rifle stolen in 1856, $300. Dr. Jos. Williamson, W. T., stock stolen in 1856, $380. Samuel Walker, Island county, provisions stolen in 1855, $73. John Yokum, Douglas county, Or., cattle stolen in 1855, $1720. S. M. Hamilton, Skamania county, W. T., stock stolen in 1856, $1[illegible]4, full amount allowed. John Harvey, Snohomish county, buildings destroyed in 1855, $2150.28. George Holt, King county, grain destroyed in 1856, $3013. L. J. Holgate, Seattle, W. T., furniture destroyed in 1856, $110. John C. Holgate, same place, time and claim, $150. Mary A. Harris, Jackson county, Or., same claim and year, $[illegible]. Wm. Huston, Roseburg, $684.50, awarded, $[illegible]. Henry Hume, Jacksonville, blankets, etc., in 1853, $108. This claim, as also the two following, was allowed in full by commission appointed by congress: Mary A. Hodgins, Jacksonville, ox stolen in 1853, $80. David Haggart, Jacksonville, horse stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. Silas Harrington, same place, claim and year, $80, awarded in full. S. D. Holderness, Seattle, goods stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. Samuel H. Imes, Or., horse stolen in 18[illegible], amount not given. A. N. Ham, W. T., clothing stolen in 1855, $[illegible].50. Richard B. Holbrook, Island county, same claim in 1854, $1388. D. J. Harris, Mason county, same claim and year, $[illegible]. Eli Hathaway, Island county, same claim and year, $[illegible]. W. Hall, Pacific county, fence destroyed in 1855, $[illegible]. [illegible] and others, same claim in 1852, $200. J. F. Hall and others, same claim in 1855, $[illegible]. [illegible] Hathaway, Island county, hogs stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. [illegible] Joselyn, [illegible] county, farm destroyed in 1856, $[illegible]. John Markley, Jacksonville, Or., horse stolen in 1853, $80; this claim, with the two following, was allowed in full by committee appointed by congress: Wm. H. Mc[illegible], Jacksonville, two horses stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]. Samuel Mooney, same place in [illegible] and horses stolen, $[illegible]. Samuel A. Maple, cattle, [illegible] goods destroyed in 18[illegible], $[illegible], awarded $1578.50. Wm. McBean, Walla Walla, horses and cattle stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible], awarded $1906.50. McGuire, McPherson and Doncette, Curry county, Or., lumber stolen in 1856, $1[illegible]. George L. McPherson and Peter McGuire, Curry county, house destroyed in same year, $[illegible]07.50. J. S. Maynard, W. T., provisions destroyed in 18[illegible], $[illegible]. [illegible] same county, Or., hogs stolen in 1855, $1465.20. John Moor, Or., house and cattle destroyed in 1856, $5[illegible]. James Mc[illegible], Neah bay, [illegible] destroyed in 1859, $[illegible]. Jonathan McCarly, W. T., dwelling destroyed in 1855, $1450. Benjamin Brown, Cascades, furniture, etc., stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. M. P. Burns, Thurston county, two mares stolen in same year, $300. Wm. R. Bolton, Seattle, grain destroyed in 1855, $[illegible], awarded $1000. Daniel K. Baxter, Jackson county, dwelling destroyed in 1851, $11,580. John Bradley, W. T., stock stolen in 1867, $1170, full amount awarded. Brook, Bomford & Noble, Or., stock stolen in 1851, $29,028.75. J. A. Dickey, Jackson county, same claim and year, $3077. C. M. Reavis, Josephine county, clothing stolen in 185[illegible], $[illegible]66.90. Joseph Foster, Seattle, dwelling destroyed in 1857, $[illegible]. E. J. Northcutt & Bros., Irene, Whitman county, house and stock stolen in 1855, $6210; awarded $[illegible]. John Payne, Amity, Or., horses stolen in 1877, $3000, disallowed. Peter Wilson, Steilacoom, W. T., grain stolen in 1855, $[illegible], allowed $[illegible]. Henry Smith, same place, claim and year, $1100, allowed, $815.50. Geo. Edwards, Olympia, stock stolen in 1855, $[illegible], allowed, $[illegible].37. James Hughes, Steilacoom, horses and grain stolen in same year, $[illegible].87, allowed, $1,082.43. Frank Renault, Or., house destroyed in 1878, $5000. Frederick Meyer, Steilacoom, same claim in 1856, $12[illegible], full amount allowed. J. S. Vanwinkle, Umatilla county, sheep and wool stolen in 1878, $[illegible], allowed, $1200. Jacob Kershner, Steilacoom, grain destroyed in 1855-6, $754, allowed, $500. Peter Ronquist, Steilacoom, furniture destroyed in same year, $[illegible].75; allowed, $[illegible]. D. S. B. Henry, Olympia, $600. Carl Golnich, Steilacoom, grain and hogs stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. Robert B. Hay, Grant county, sheep [illegible] 1878, $2,868.67, allowed, $[illegible]. [illegible] Brooks, Or., house destroyed, $700. [illegible] A. T. Fitzhugh and [illegible] Flowers, [illegible], horses stolen in 1878, $4250; allowed [illegible]. Nancy J. McCoy, Umatilla county, [illegible] in 1878, $984. H. C. Hague, [illegible] horse stolen in 1879, $[illegible]. Daniel [illegible], Twelve Mile Point, W. T., buildings [illegible] in 1879, $850, disallowed. George [illegible] by Mrs. M. E. Howard, Salem, [illegible] wagon, etc., in 1868, $[illegible]. Wm. Grant, Dalles, Or., [illegible] stolen in 1878, $14,080. Geo. [illegible] Roseburg, cattle and buildings destroyed in 1856, $500, allowed, $350. John Fisher, [illegible]burg, Or., building, etc., destroyed [illegible]; allowed, $1500. Matilda [illegible]dleton, 1011 sheep stolen in 1878, $[illegible] amount allowed. John McBean, Umatilla, [illegible] three horses stolen in same year, $[illegible] allowed in full. Wells & Newland, [illegible], cattle stolen in same year, $200. [illegible] F. Briggs, Canyonville, rifle stolen in 18[illegible], allowed, $40. J. T. Smyth, Union county, horses, etc., stolen in 1878, $[illegible]. [illegible] Thompson, Pendleton, sheep, etc., [illegible] 1878, $2445. Henry Stover, Pendleton, claim and year, $2200. Jeremiah Despain, [illegible] place, claim and year, $2500. Henry [illegible], same place, claim and year, $[illegible]. W. A. Bowman, Pendleton, [illegible] destroyed in 1878, $930, allowed, $[illegible]. [illegible] Kearney, Pilot Rock, Or., horses stolen [illegible] $1,25[illegible] full amount allowed. R. G. H[illegible], Vinson, Or., same claim and year, $[illegible]. L. B. Peterson, same place, claim and year, $1300, allowed, $1200. Frank H. [illegible]ney, Pilot Rock, Or., same claim and year, [illegible] allowed, $640. Charles F. Finch, same place, claim and year, $280, allowed, $[illegible]. [illegible] Alexander, Pilot Rock, 24 tons hay destroyed [illegible] 1878, $290, allowed, $250. John W. [illegible], Cow Creek, Or., oats, houses, etc., destroyed [illegible] 1865, $8180. Lidas Bushnell, Oregon, [illegible] destroyed in same year, $900. J. G. C[illegible], Albany, Or., dwelling burned in 18[illegible], $577.50. S. G. Lightfoot, Vinson, Or., [illegible] destroyed in 1878, $750. J. L. Gilliland, [illegible] place and year, stock stolen $[illegible]. [illegible], same place and year, grain and [illegible] destroyed, $1235. Mary A. Lowrey, Pendleton, grain and clothing in 1878, $530. J. W. [illegible] A. Vinson, grain and houses [illegible]. G. De Graw, Umatilla county, [illegible] hay stolen in 1878, $975. William [illegible]son, sheep and cows in 1878, $740. [illegible]son, same place and year, hay and [illegible] destroyed, $500. Harold A. Sainsbury, [illegible] and year, medical attendance and [illegible] juries, $1000. M. L. Peterson, same place, year, clothing, etc., stolen, $265. J. K[illegible], same place and year, horse stolen, [illegible]. John Mullaly, same place and year, [illegible] colt shot, $200. Thomas Belshaw, Lane county, horses, etc., stolen in 1855, $1499.50. [illegible], Pilot Rock, sheep stolen in 1878, $[illegible]. Joseph D. Peck, same place and year, [illegible] stolen $2275. C. H. Hardisty, [illegible] destroyed in 1878, $2472. [illegible] Rock, stock stolen in 1875, $600. Henry [illegible]ings, same place and year, household goods, $1[illegible]. Henry B. Jarvis, same place and [illegible]. Dick L. Stewart, same place and [illegible] stock stolen, $1975. John W. Cox, same place and year, household goods, $625. J. [illegible]son, Pendleton, same claim and [illegible]. William Cox, [illegible], grain destroyed in 1878, $1[illegible]. [illegible] Ferry, same place, claim and [illegible]. S. F. Finch, Farmington, [illegible] stock stolen in 1878, $1805. Catherine [illegible]ward, Centerville, Or., stock stolen in 1878, $14,810. Mary A. Gandrau, [illegible], same claim and year, $9960. Wm. [illegible] Kirson, Or., household goods destroyed in 18[illegible], $[illegible]82. Frank S. Landry, Umatilla county, claim and year, $1300. John G. [illegible] Pilot Rock, Or., same claim and year, $[illegible]. A. Porter, Pilot Rock, horses, etc., stolen in 1878, $[illegible], full amount allowed. John [illegible] Astoria, stock, etc., in 1851, $225. [illegible] Kay, Pendleton, stock stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. [illegible]reene Arnold, La Grande, Or., same claim and year, $[illegible]. Mrs. E. A. Bellem, Portland, [illegible] stock and goods stolen in 1856, $1[illegible]. Joshua Wright, Tallant, Or., hogs stolen [illegible],000. Malinda G. Jeffreys, Pendleton, [illegible] etc. in 1878, $17,738, allowed, $[illegible]. Samuel Anderson, same place, claim and [illegible]. Stephen D. Morse, same place and [illegible] horses stolen $2150. S. D. Morse and [illegible] Lieosway, same place and year, [illegible] $3[illegible]0, full amount allowed. R. E. [illegible] Rock, hay and grain destroyed in 1878, [illegible] allowed, $5520. George W. Anderson, [illegible] City, Or., groceries, etc., in 1878, $[illegible]. Charles W. Conger, same place and year, [illegible] and clothing stolen, $240. Daniel T. [illegible] same place, claim and year, $360. The[illegible]gin, same place and year, house [illegible] $382.50. Thomas M. Henderson, [illegible] place and year, horse stolen, $25. W. T. [illegible]fett, same place, claim and year, $[illegible]. [illegible] Woodward, Pierce county, W. T., house [illegible] destroyed in 1873, $728.25. Benj. Selling, [illegible]dleton, sheep killed in 1878, $1200. J. K. [illegible] and George R. Olcott, Pilot Rock, sheep [illegible] in 1878, $1615. C. Esterbrook, [illegible], stock stolen in 1864-5, $7150, allowed, $[illegible]. Leonard S. Kearney, Willow Springs, Or., [illegible] stolen in 1878, $13,646. Daniel [illegible], [illegible] Rock, same claim and year, $[illegible]. [illegible] M. Ruddell, Olympia, horses stolen in 18[illegible], $3680. Robert Painter, Sumner, Or., [illegible] destroyed in 1862, $450. Wm. H. [illegible] Long Creek, Or., stock destroyed in 1878, $[illegible]. Newland & Wells, Ten Mile, Or., [illegible] in 1878, $2260. H. M. Chase, [illegible], stock stolen in 1855, $2800. [illegible] Burns, Grant county, property burned [illegible] stolen in 1878, $41,750. T. E. [illegible], [illegible] Rock, goods stolen in 1878, $[illegible]. [illegible] Bradburn, Pendleton, cattle stolen in 1[illegible] $1300. A. D. Pambrun, Centerville, [illegible] stolen in 1855-6, $13,532.20. [illegible]sell, same place and year, $1795. Wm. [illegible]ley, Pilot Rock, house burned in 18[illegible], [illegible]. Julia Hardisty, same place, claim and [illegible] $1208. Nancy Hughey, near [illegible], property destroyed in 1855-6, $[illegible]. [illegible] Groom, Summit, Or., household goods destroyed in 1878, $625. Thomas Ogle, [illegible], Or., [illegible] stolen in 1878, $350. Garrett [illegible], [illegible] Queen, Or., hogs stolen in 1855, $[illegible]. [illegible] Adams, Kirbyville, dwelling burned in [illegible] $1200. David S. Holton, [illegible] and buildings in 1856, $[illegible],276.20.

[illegible]

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L. HARMO[illegible]

209 First St.

Dr. E. C. Brown, [illegible]

AN ALASKA CASE.

U. S. Circuit Court District of Oregon.

Saturday, May 1, 1886.

Charles Kie, Plaintiff in Error, v. the United States, Defendant in Error—No. 1 85—Error to the District Court of Alaska.

(1) ALASKA—NOT "INDIAN COUNTRY."—Alaska is not "Indian country" in the sense in which that phrase is used in the intercourse act of 1834 and the revised statutes.

(2) SAME—JURISDICTION OF DISTRICT COURT THEREIN.—The district court of Alaska has jurisdiction under §§ 5339 and 5341 of the R. S., to try and punish any inhabitant of the district for the crime of murder or manslaughter committed by the killing of any human being therein; but the law of Oregon defining the crime of murder or manslaughter and prescribing the punishment therefor is not in force in Alaska.

(3) ERRONEOUS SENTENCE.—The plaintiff in error being convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to punishment therefor under the law of Oregon instead of the act of 1875 (18 Stat., 473), whereby his imprisonment was authorized for twenty days in excess of the punishment allowed by said act; *Held*, That the judgment was erroneous and the same was reversed, with direction to have the plaintiff in error sentenced according to law.

(4) JURY PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN LEGALLY SELECTED AND DRAWN.—It appeared from the record that when the case was called for trial a jury came who were duly impaneled and sworn; *Held*, That in the absence of anything to the contrary, the presumption is, that the jury were selected and drawn according to law.

(5) SELECTION AND QUALIFICATION OF JURORS IN ALASKA.—Jurors to serve in the district court of Alaska must be selected in the manner provided in § 2 of the act of June 30, 1879, (21 Stat., 43), and have the qualifications prescribed by the law of Oregon.

(6) PRESENCE OF THE DEFENDANT.—In the trial of a criminal action involving corporal punishment, the record should show that the defendant was present, but it is sufficient if his presence may be inferred from the whole record, without being explicitly stated at every stage of the procedure.

DEADY, J.

This is a writ of error to the district court of Alaska, sitting at Sitka.

The writ was allowed by the circuit judge, pursuant to § 7 of the act of May 7, 1884, containing "a civil government for Alaska" (23 Stat. 24), which provides—"Writs of error in criminal cases shall issue to the said district court from the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon, in the cases provided in chapter 176 of the laws of 1879; and the jurisdiction thereby conferred on the circuit court is hereby given to the circuit court of Oregon."

The "laws of 1879" here referred to, is the act of March 3, of that year (20 Stat. 354), which gives the circuit court for each judicial district jurisdiction of writs of error in criminal cases tried before the district court, where the sentence is imprisonment or fine not exceeding $500.

It appears from the record that on May 28, 1885, the plaintiff in error, Charles Kie, was indicted by a grand jury of the district court of Alaska, sitting at Sitka, for the crime of murder, alleged to have been committed about September 1, 1884, by stabbing a woman named Nancy, from which stabbing she then and there died.

Kie demurred to the indictment, but the demurrer was overruled by the court; and afterwards on a trial on the plea of "not guilty," he was by the jury convicted of the crime of manslaughter and sentenced by the court to imprisonment for a term of ten years and fined $100.

There is no formal bill of exceptions in the record but it contains a statement of certain things so given to the jury on the trial, which, by the argument of counsel, is so far to have the effect of a bill of exceptions.

From this it appears that the killing took place at the town of Juneau, situate on or near Taku inlet and distant about eighty miles north by east in an air line from Sitka, and at the date thereof the plaintiff in error was living in and belonged to a village of Alaskan aborigines near it; that the deceased Nancy was also an aboriginal Alaskan living with Kie as his wife, and that said Nancy was guilty of adultery, for which cause Kie killed her, as alleged in the indictment, he being permitted and authorized to do so by the laws and customs of the people of said village time out of mind, as a punishment for her misconduct.

That on the close of the testimony a motion was made for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that §§ 2145 and 2146 of the revised statutes, the court had no jurisdiction of the defendant, which motion was denied, and that after the verdict was received a motion was made to set aside the same and discharge the defendant, on the same ground, which was also denied; to which rulings of the court the defendant then and there excepted.

The following are the errors assigned:

"I. The record does not show that the plaintiff in error was present at the trial or when sentence was pronounced on him."

"II. No mode of selecting a jury is provided by the organic act."

"III. The court had no jurisdiction to try the cause and the judgment rendered is void."

The last assignment will be considered first.

It is based on the assumption that Alaska is "Indian country" within the meaning of that phrase, as used in the revised statutes, and § 2146 thereof, which in effect prevents the courts of the United States from taking cognizance of any crime committed by one Indian against the person or property of another, in the Indian country.

In U. S. v. Savaloff (2 Saw., 311), I held that Alaska was not "Indian country" in the conventional sense of the term; that because a country is owned or inhabited, in whole or in part by Indians or aborigines, it is not therefore "Indian country" within the meaning of that phrase, as used in the intercourse act of 1834 or the revised statutes. This ruling was followed and affirmed in the cases of In re Carr, 3 Saw., 117; Waters v. Campbell, 4 Saw., 121; and U. S. v. Stephens, 8 Saw., 117. And again followed and vindicated in the court below, in an able opinion by District Judge McAllister. 7 W. C. Rep., 6.

The Savaloff case was decided in December, 1872, and on March 3, 1873, congress apparently gave its sanction to the theory of that case (17 Stat., 530), by amending § 1 of the Alaska act of 1868 (15 Stat., 240), so as to extend over the country, §§ 20 and 21 of the intercourse act of 1834, prohibiting the introduction and disposition of spirituous liquors therein. As it rests with congress to say whether a district of country shall be considered "Indian country," so far as the intercourse between the aborigines thereof and other persons is concerned, this legislation, in my judgment, by at least a reasonable if not a necessary implication, is equivalent to a declaration that Alaska is not to be considered "Indian country," only so far as concerns the introduction and disposition of spirituous liquors therein.

Nor is this conclusion contrary to the ruling in Bates v. Clark (95 U. S., 204) or Ex parte Crow Dog (109 U. S., 556), in the former of which Mr. Justice Miller said "that all the country described by the act of 1834, as Indian country remains "Indian country," so long as the Indians retain their original title to the soil, and ceases to be Indian country whenever they lose that title, in the absence of any different provision by treaty, or act of congress;" and in the latter of which Mr. Justice Matthews gives the above paragraph from Bates v. Clark, and adds—"In our opinion that definition now applies to all the country, to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, within the limits of the United States, even when not within a reservation expressly set apart for the exclusive occupancy of Indians, although much of it has been acquired since the passage of the act of 1834, and notwithstanding the formal definition in that act has been dropped from the statutes."

The conclusion is not in conflict with the ruling in Bates v. Clark, because, as we have seen, Alaska was not described or included in the act of 1834, the same being at the time foreign territory, and for the further reason, that if it had been, congress has since made special and different provision concerning the intercourse therein between the aborigines and others.

Nor do I think it is in conflict with the ruling in Ex parte Crow Dog, rightly understood. True, it is said in the opinion in the latter case, that the phrase may and does include territory acquired since the date of the act of 1834, and therefore not described in it. But the territory then before the court arose in Dakota, a territory acquired from France in 1803, while the anomalous condition of Alaska was not probably considered by the court, or the language in question used with reference to it; but rather to the similar and contiguous territory acquired from Mexico in 1848, as New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado, which, thereupon, in the language of § 1 of the act of 1834, (4 Stat. 729) defining or describing the Indian country, became and were included in "that part of the United States west of the Mississippi and not within the states of Missouri and Louisiana."

Nor is it at all probable that the aborigines of Alaska can or will be considered as dependent or domestic nations, or people having any title to the soil of the country to be extinguished by the United States, as were the Indian tribes north and west of the Ohio river.

The country was purchased from Russia in 1867. By article 2 of the treaty of purchase, (15 Stat., 542) it is declared that "the cession of territory and dominion" thereby made, shall include "the right of property in all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private individual property."

Article 3 provides that such of "the inhabitants of the ceded territory" as "prefer to remain" therein "with the exception of the uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country." And article 6 declares such cession "to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants or possessions * * * by any parties, except merely private individual property-holders; and the cession hereby made conveys all the rights, franchises and privileges now belonging to Russia in said territory or dominion and appurtenances thereto."

At the date of this cession Russia owned this country as completely as it now does the opposite Asiatic shore; and the right of the inhabitants in and to the use of the soil was such, and only such, as it saw proper to acknowledge or concede to them. The United States took the country on the same footing, agreeing to respect the private property of individuals, and to make such regulations concerning the uncivilized natives, including, of course, their occupation of the soil, as it might deem best.

Accordingly, congress, by the passage of the Alaska act of 1884, has provided a government for the country without any reservation or qualification as to the persons or classes of the inhabitants over and upon whom it shall have jurisdiction and authority. By this act (§ 8) the laws of the United States relating to mining claims are extended over Alaska, and it is made a land district, with a register and receiver to take proof of the location and make sale of such claims. A commission is also provided for (§ 12) "to examine into and report upon the condition of the Indians residing in said territory, what lands, if any, should be reserved for their use, what provision shall be made for their education, what rights by occupation of settlers should be recognized, and all other facts that may be necessary to enable congress to determine what limitations or conditions should be imposed, when the land laws of the United States shall be extended to said district."

And the unorganized Alaska act of July 27, 1868, (Chap. 3, Tit. 23 R. S., 15 Stat., 240) is also continued in force except as modified by the act of 1884, (§ 14) and "the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in said district, except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes," is thereby prohibited under the penalties prescribed in § 4 of the act of 1868 (§ 1955 R. S.) "for the importation of distilled spirits."

How far this provision repeals or modifies said § 4 and the act of 1870, supra, amending § 1 of the act of 1868, so as to extend over Alaska, §§ 20 and 21 of the intercourse act of 1834, it is not now material to consider. For admitting that the latter act displaces or modifies the former one, it is equally manifest from the passage of the same, that congress does not regard Alaska as being within the purview of the law governing the "Indian country," and therefore it is necessary to make special provision concerning the introduction and disposition of spirituous liquors therein, or that from the fact of making such special provision, it is evident that congress intended to exclude the act of 1834, as a whole, therefrom.

And as to the state of law on this subject, before this last enactment, see U. S. v. Stephens, 8 Saw., 116.

The people living in the village where this homicide was committed are a tribe or clan of the Thlinkets, a race of marine nomads that inhabit the coast from Mount St. Elias to the southern boundary of Alaska. They dwell in permanent villages during the winter and wander about during the summer, in search of food, which is derived principally from the water. Petroff's Alaska, 165 et seq. In the disposition of the soil congress will doubtless make such provision for them and the possession of their villages, as it may deem just and expedient. But for the discovery of gold in the vicinity, no civilized man would ever be tempted to seriously interfere with or contest the right to such possession.

And in such event, it may be found best to provide that for minor offenses, peculiar to their social life and condition, the members of these tribes shall only be tried and punished by their own laws or customs, where they have any. Yet, if it is intended to impart to this people the elements of our civilization, as indicated by § 12 of the act of 1884, they must be first made subject to the law which conserves and maintains it, and not be allowed to practise with impunity, such acts of barbarity as are involved in the charge against this plaintiff in error.

But for the all permeating and ever present and persuasive power of the law, the progress of civilization among the most advanced people would be seriously and constantly retarded if not checked, by the downward and backward tendency of the mass, who cannot, without this potent agency, be educated and maintained in the necessary habit of self-restraint and justice to others.

However this may be, in my judgment as the law applicable to the subject now is, Alaska is not "Indian country," in the conventional sense, in which that phrase is used in the act of 1834 and the revised statutes.

Yet, I regard this judgment as erroneous and void, not for want of jurisdiction in the court to hear and determine the case, but because the sentence is in excess of the power of the court to impose.

Section 3 of the act of 1884 provides for a district court for the district of Alaska, "with the civil and criminal jurisdiction" of a district and circuit court of the United States; and § 7 declares that "the general laws of the state of Oregon" then in force, shall "be the law in said district so far as the same may be applicable and not in conflict with the provisions" of that act or "the laws of the United States."

So far as the laws of the United States prescribe the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts or the method of their procedure, or define a crime and prescribe its punishment, the Alaska court is governed by them, and when these are silent or make no provision on the subject, resort must be had to the laws of Oregon so far as they are applicable.

The defendant was indicted for the crime of murder under § 506 of the criminal code of Oregon, which defines the crime of murder in the first degree, and being found guilty of manslaughter was sentenced under § 518 thereof, to imprisonment for 10 years and to pay a fine of $100; and in pursuance of § 209 of said code, to be also imprisoned until said fine is paid, not exceeding one day for every $2 thereof.

But § 5339 of the revised statutes provides for the punishment of "every person who commits murder" in "any district of country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." Section 5341 of the same prescribes what killing in such a district constitutes manslaughter; and by § 1 of the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 473), it is provided that "a person convicted of manslaughter in any court of the United States" shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years and a fine not exceeding $1000.

Now, Alaska is and has been since 1867 "a district of country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." Therefore, these statutory provisions concerning the commission and punishment of murder and manslaughter are in force therein, and necessarily exclude the operation or application there of any law of Oregon on these subjects.

In 1879 Kot-ko-wat, and in 1882 Ki-ta-tah, both aborigines of Alaska, were tried and convicted in this court under the statute, for murder committed in Alaska, and were punished with death.

No law of Oregon is to have effect in Alaska if it is in conflict with a law of the United States. There is such a conflict, within the meaning of the statute, not only when these laws contain different provisions on the same subject, but when they contain similar or identical ones. In the latter case it is the law of congress that applies, and not that of the state. In this case the proceeding, though professedly had under the Oregon statute, was in contemplation of law, taken under the statute of the United States, and conforms sufficiently thereto, except in the matter of the sentence.

The United States statute (§ 5296, R. S.) provides that in case any person is sentenced to pay a fine, and has been imprisoned 30 days solely for the non-payment thereof, he shall be discharged on showing his inability to pay the same. But by the sentence in this case, the plaintiff in error, after serving his sentence of imprisonment is to be confined fifty days longer for the non-payment of the fine of $100 or one day for each $2 thereof, without reference to his ability to discharge the same. And so the sentence, in effect, authorizes his imprisonment for twenty days longer than the law allows; and for this error the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded with directions to the district court to cause the plaintiff in error to be brought before it, to receive such sentence as the law warrants, and the court may deem proper.

This makes it unnecessary to consider the other assignments of error on this writ. But as they go to the validity of the proceeding anterior to the judgment, the case may be brought here again for review if they are not now disposed of.

As to the second assignment of error, very little need be said.

The act of June 30, 1879, (21 Stat., 43,) makes provision for the selection and drawing of jurors in the national courts, and the district court of Alaska should conform to it. There is nothing in the record in this case to show that it did not, and the presumption is that it did. No objection appears to have been taken to the selection or drawing of the jury. The record simply states, in the usual way, when the case was called for trial a jury came and was duly impaneled and sworn.

But the question of who is qualified to serve as a juror in the district court of Alaska must be answered by the law of Oregon. Section 800 of the revised statutes, which declares that jurors in the national courts shall have the qualifications prescribed by the law of the state in which they sit, can not apply, for there is no law of Alaska on the subject, unless it be the law of Oregon; and in either case it follows, that the qualification of jurors in Alaska and the liability of persons to serve as such must be determined by a reference to this law.

Sections 918, 919 and 920 of the code of civil procedure contain the law of this state on the subject. They provide that a person is not competent to be a juror unless he is: (1) A citizen of the United States; (2) a white male inhabitant of the county for the year before he is called; (3) over 21 years of age; and (4) in the possession of his natural faculties.

Who are citizens of the United States in Alaska under article 3 of the treaty of 1867 may be a difficult question to determine. The treaty furnishes the law, but the difficulty, if any, will arise in the application of it. Under the treaty, the inhabitants of Alaska at that date who did not return to Russia within three years thereafter became citizens of the United States—excepting members of the uncivilized tribes.

The word "white" in the second clause is no longer regarded as the law of the state; and is expressly displaced, so far as the courts of the United States are concerned by the proviso to § 2 of the act of 1879, supra. The words, "county in which he is returned," in the same clause must be held inapplicable to Alaska, where there are no counties, and their place supplied by the word "district."

The following sections of the code, providing for the selection of jurors and the formation of a jury list by the county court from the assessment roll are of course inapplicable, as there are neither county courts nor assessment rolls in Alaska. And besides, the act of 1879 prescribes another mode for selecting jurors.

The first assignment of error must also be allowed. It appears from the record that the plaintiff in error, who was in close custody, was brought into court on May 22, 1885, and arraigned, when his trial was set for June 1. On that day, and all subsequent days of the trial, down to and including the sentence—June 8—the record only shows that the parties came by their attorneys.

In case of a felony or where corporal punishment is involved, the defendant must be present during the trial and at the sentence; and the record should show this. But it is sufficient if his presence may be inferred from the same, and it need not be explicitly so stated at each stage of the procedure. Stephens v. The People, 19 N. Y., 522; Whar. Crim. P. & P., §§ 540, 875; State v. Cartwright, 10 Or., 193.

But it would be a strained and unreasonable inference to say that Kie was present during this trial and at the sentence, simply because he appears to have been present at the arraignment some days before; and particularly when the record states explicitly that the parties appeared by their attorneys each day during the trial and at the sentence, from which it may rather be inferred that the plaintiff in error did not appear otherwise.

But from the admission of counsel on the argument, it is morally certain that Kie was present during the trial; and that the failure of the record to show the fact is a mere misprision of the clerk, and therefore the district court will not be directed to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial, but only to allow the plaintiff in error to move therefor, on that ground, and if on the hearing of the same it does not satisfactorily appear from the evidence submitted therewith that he was present, to grant the same; but otherwise to deny the motion and give judgment against him, according to the act of 1875.

Mr. Alfred S. Frank, for the plaintiff in error.

Mr. Lewis L. McArthur, for the defendant in error.

FLUSH TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

How the Speculators Flourished there During the War.

Atlanta Constitution.

"The war made us rich," said a Boston journalist the other day, "but the condition of business in the Confederacy must have been unfavorable from first to last, as the currency was all the time depreciating." From his standpoint the Boston man was right, but our unstable currency did not prevent many of our people from making fortunes. During the four years of the war business was on a boom all over the South. Our merchants caught the speculative fever very early.

Secession came just in time to keep the dry-goods men from laying in their spring stocks, but they did the best that could be done. They sent their agents all through Tennessee and Kentucky and bought out the entire stocks of hundreds of country stores. Many Tennessee merchants refugeed with their goods during the first year of the war to the interior Southern cities, so that the blockade found us pretty well supplied.

A depreciated currency does not hurt trade. It is offset by the continual rise in the price of merchandise. In those days it was out of the question to have any selling mark affixed to goods. Prices rose too rapidly for that. Clerks were instructed to raise their figures about once a week, sometimes jumping up 10 per cent, and sometimes as high as 50 per cent. Customers living in cities and towns took all this as a matter of course. They found Confederate money easy to get and spent it liberally. Country people, however, were emphatic in their protests. Money was scarce with them, and as many of their breadwinners were in the army they had a bad time.

In the cities active young men who had been clerking on $30 or $40 a month set up in business for themselves as soon as they saw the dawn of flush times. They made money. It was not necessary to buy with judgment. All they had to do was to buy something, in fact anything, and it soon turned to gold; that is, to Confederate money. This sudden prosperity ruined many a good fellow. I recollect one clerk, a model young man, a strait-laced chap, who threw up his job in the summer of 1861 and plunged into speculation. In two years he was a bloated bondholder. His carriage and coachman fairly glittered. One of his speculative investments was a wife, and she exhibited his diamonds to splendid advantage. He was too sharp to be caught napping, and when the war ended he had money enough to satisfy any reasonable man. Then came bad luck. His wife died. His diamonds and equipage disappeared. He lost at every turn, and a few years ago, when I saw him for the last time, he was a slovenly bar-keeper in a third-rate saloon.

More than one man in Atlanta made millions out of government contracts. Speculators, tradesmen and manufacturers struck it rich. What did they do with their money? Some spent it in extravagant living. Some purchased slaves, and others bought Confederate bonds. Others still, looked ahead and prepared for the final crash. These turned their money into greenbacks, gold, town property, tobacco, cotton, diamonds, etc. One man owned 100 dwelling houses in Atlanta. After Sherman's visit he had about twenty left. Another successful business man purchased thirty plantations, besides all the Atlanta property he could get.

Of the men who accumulated wealth so rapidly and invested it so wisely how many hold their grip on their fortunes? Not one! It is a startling thing to put in cold type, but as I look back over a long list of men who rose from comparative poverty to affluence during the war I can not think of a single one who is in comfortable circumstances to-day.

My Boston friend was under the impression that conscription broke up our business men. Nothing of the kind. Even at the very last the Confederacy had a surplus of speculators and storekeepers. Some were exempt on account of age or physical disability; some conducted a manufacturing business and were detailed to attend to it, and some, it must be said, were so wealthy and influential that they were above the law.

It will be surmised that the South was almost stripped of the luxuries of life toward the close of the struggle. This is a mistake. Adventurers were all the time running the blockade. There was nothing that our society ladies could not buy if they were willing to pay the price. We had no dudes in those days, but young men who wanted a stylish rig had no difficulty in getting it. No doubt many of the articles smuggled through came from Yankeedom instead of from England and France. Some of the wide-awake brethren on the other side of the line operated a double schedule. They took federal contracts, and on the sly supplied the Confederates for a heavy cash consideration. We even had the time and inclination to smuggle books through the lines. "Les Miserables," for instance, came through, and Vice-President Stephens and other leading men read the New York or Philadelphia edition long before the Richmond publishers issued it in five little brown paper covered volumes. If literature could run the blockade it goes without saying that anything could.

Of course there is another side to the picture. The country districts were drained of their men, horses, mules, and produce. The farmers and the women were not speculators. They felt the evils of war long before the contending armies were in their neighborhood. This state of affairs reacted upon the army in the field. Our soldiers and farmers had to stand or fall together, and both were involved in the general wreck. The speculators had their turn later.

Hygienic an nourishing: Ghirardelli's Cocoa. Cheaper and better than the imported. 3

$100,000,000 A YEAR

The Balance we Pay in Trade with South American States.

The Money Spent in Buying in Europe the very Merchandise we have to Sell—A Consequence of our own Policy.

A few days ago, at Washington, Judge Thacher and Mr. W. E. Curtis, of the South American commission, addressed a sub-committee of the senate committee on foreign relations in support of Senator Frye's bill for a congress of American republics.

Mr. Curtis said that south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico there were about 40,000,000 people engaged in a foreign commerce amounting to over $800,000,000 a year, about equally divided between imports and exports. The exports, he said, consist of raw products, and always will while the imports are of manufactured merchandise. During the last twenty years, he said, the United States had exported to Spanish-American states $442,000,000 worth of merchandise; and had purchased raw materials in value exceeding that sum by $765,000,000, which excess we paid in cash. During all this time those countries had been buying in Europe the very merchandise we have had for sale.

The most absurd spectacle in the commercial world was the trade we carry on with Brazil. We buy nearly all her raw products, while she spends the money we pay for them in England and France. Nearly every ton of his commerce pays a tax to English bankers and vessel-owners. We had removed the tax on imported coffee a few years ago, whereupon Brazil had immediately put on an export duty; so the attempt of congress to secure a cheaper breakfast for the workingman simply resulted in diverting several million dollars from the United States to the Brazilian treasury. Mexico and the countries washed by the Caribbean Sea produce a better quality of coffee than Brazil, and if the United States would consent to discriminate against Brazilian coffee raised by slave labor, the nations of Central America and the Spanish Main would reciprocate by admitting free our flour, lumber, provisions, lard dairy products, and other articles which are now subject to an almost prohibitory tariff. Brazil was in such a condition financially and commercially that if we did not buy her coffee it would rot on the trees. Englishmen held mortgages upon the Brazilian plantations and dictated their own terms of trade. They charged one profit on the merchandise sold, another as interest on advances, a third on the coffee purchased, and a fourth as interest on payments deferred; while they made three profits out of us—first, on the coffee they sell us; second, on transportation charges; and third, in discounting our bills in London.

We buy over 50 per cent. of what the South American countries produce and furnish them only 6 per cent. of their imports. The balance of trade against us is nearly $100,000,000 a year. The cause of this astonishing phenomenon is our neglect to furnish the ways and means of commerce. While we had been pointing with pride at our internal development, England and France had been stealing our markets away from us. The problem of recovering them was easy of solution. The states of Central and South America would buy all we had to sell if intelligent measures were used to cultivate the markets and means were provided for delivering the goods. Those countries were seeking political intimacy with the United States. They recognized the superiority of our products, and offered and paid subsidies to our ships. Brazil was now paying $100,000 annually to an American steamship line. The Argentine Republic held out a standing offer of $86,000 a year to any company that would establish a line between Buenos Ayres and New York under the American flag, while at the same time she had twenty-one lines, sailing from forty-five to sixty steamships, between Buenos Ayres and European ports to which she paid nothing.

Even more surprising than our neglect of opportunities was our ignorance of the condition and progress of those countries. The development of the southern half of South America is nearly as rapid as our own. Immigration is flooding it, internal improvements are opening new and fertile fields, and wealth is increasing in a ratio enjoyed by no other section of the globe. The aggregate imports to Brazil, Uruguay, Chili, and the Argentine Republic reached the enormous sum of $250,000,000 annually, of which this country furnished about $17,000,000, yet the manufacturers of the United States could supply nearly everything represented in the aggregate. The consumption of cotton goods alone amounts to over $50,000,000 annually, 95 per cent. of which was supplied by the mills of Manchester. Our merchants sent honest goods to compete with dishonest ones. The popularity of American goods was such that nearly every bale of the bogus fabric shipped from Manchester bore the coat-of-arms of the United States, and was marked "Best American drillings, Massachusetts, United States of America." As long as the freight from Liverpool, Hamburg and Bordeaux remained $15 a ton, merchants could not be induced to pay $40 a ton to bring merchandise from the United States.

Under instructions of the secretary of state the South American commission submitted to each of the governments visited a series of propositions covering the suggestions contained in Senator Frye's bill, and, with the exception of Chili, each promptly and cordially accepted the propositions made. Chili declined to enter into any compact, by treaty or otherwise. The proposition to hold a conference of American nations was not declined by Chili, but was taken under advisement, reserving the right to accept or decline when the United States was prepared to submit the proposed plan in detail.

Everywhere except in Chili the commission found an intense prejudice against England. Duties were placed upon the articles most largely imported from the United States which placed them beyond the reach of the masses, yet everywhere except in Chili the proposition for a reciprocity was heartily received. American flour often sells for $22 a barrel, and none but the rich can use it. Two-thirds of this price represents the import duty. Petroleum put on board a ship in New York at 15 cents a gallon is sold in South American cities at 25 cents a pint. The necessaries of life were taxed and the luxuries admitted. For example, a certain government placed a duty of 400 per cent. ad valorem on kerosene oil, while it admitted watches, jewelry and diamonds at the rate of 30 cents a pound. Importers were fined for failing to cross a "t" or dot an "i," or misspelling a word, or for an erasure or blot in their invoices. The customs officials were compensated from the fines they imposed, and were constantly tempted to injustice.

We are undersold in all these countries by England, Germany and France. Our war tariff still continues, with the slight reductions made on some articles in 1883; and a high tariff makes dear goods, and dear goods cannot be sold in the neutral markets in open competition with the cheap manufactures of England and other countries. Our so-called "protective tariff" protects them against our manufacturers. It really amounts to an export tax on our goods. It acts exactly in that way, and prohibits their sale abroad by rendering them too dear to find a foreign market. That is the naked truth, and it is the height of folly and asinine stupidity for our statesmen, in congress or out of it, to shut their eyes thereto. The monstrous tariff must come down, if we really desire to recover the power of exporting anything except agricultural products, petroleum, a few notions, and the precious metals.

A CONFEDERATE SECRET.

Jeff Davis's Plan about the Boundary Line between the Two Countries which he Supposed would Result from the Civil War.

St. Louis special: Gen. D. M. Frost, at the meeting of the Southern Historical and Benevolent society last evening, imparted what he called a state Confederate secret that caused considerable indignation among the Missouri ex-Confederates present. He stated that at the time Gen. Price was falling back from Lexington, Mo., in September, 1861, with a half-armed and badly equipped army, he was somewhat surprised that Gen. McCullough, who had an army in northwest Arkansas, or Gen. Hardee, who had an army in northeast Arkansas, or Gen. Pillow, who had an army at Columbus, Ky., did not move into Missouri and co-operate. He called upon Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who had command of the Confederate forces west of the Alleghenies, and suggested that these different armies be united under one commander and an effort made to hold Eastern and Southern Missouri, informing Gen. Johnston that he believed such a movement would add at least 100,000 men from Missouri alone to the Confederate army. Gen. Johnston replied, in effect, that the Richmond government did not desire to commit itself to a policy that would hamper it when the question of treating for peace arose—a line from the mouth of the Ohio river to the Pacific ocean being considered as the probably debatable western boundary of the two countries. Gen. Frost added that the matter was imparted to him as a state secret, and he had kept it a secret until then. In an interview to-day, Gen. Frost said:

After I had been taken a prisoner of war in this state I started south, thinking that for a time it might be pleasanter in that section for me. At Pittman's ferry I met Gen. Hardee, whom I had met in the Mexican war, and with whom I was intimately acquainted. He was in command of about 10,000 men at that place, but he was not satisfied with the organization in the West. In fact, there was no organization. Gen. Price was in command of a few men armed with shotguns and squirrel rifles, and going it alone; Gen. McCullough had about 12,000 men in Northwest Arkansas, and was entirely independent. Gen. Hardee suggested that I go on, meet Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston as soon as he appeared in the West, and lay the situation before him and explain to him the importance of concerted action in the state of Missouri. Gen. Hardee moved on toward Lexington, and at his instance I sought a conference with Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, whom I met at Columbus, where Gen. Polk was in command. The conference was prolonged three days, ending the day after the news came of the capture of Lexington by Price. Gen. Johnston had been given absolute control of the Confederate forces west of the Allegheny mountains, but he was a careful, conscientious man, and did not desire to take steps that he knew to be contrary to the desires of the government at Richmond. President Davis expected that the independence of the Southern Confederacy would be established, and expected that there would be some trouble in fixing the boundary line between the two republics. He did not believe that the North would consent to a boundary line giving the state of Missouri to the Confederacy, and it was not deemed expedient to get into any entangling alliance with the state. His idea was to draw the boundary line from the mouth of the Ohio river west, giving the state of Missouri to the North. Another step that the Confederate government had counseled Gen. Johnston against was any interference with the neutrality of the state of Kentucky. I undertook to convince Gen. Johnston that the best interests of the Confederacy would be served by sending McCullough and Hardee to the support of Price's rabble army, enabling a stand to be made on the Missouri river against Gen. Fremont's 10,000 men at St. Louis, and on the second day of the conference Gen. Johnston expressed the same opinion, but said that he did not desire to ignore the wishes of the Richmond government. Gen. Polk was also present at the conference, and shared my views. The wishes of the Confederate government in regard to Missouri were given to me as a state secret, and I kept the secret until the meeting last night, when I let it slip out in reply to a statement of another member. It would have been very impolitic at the time to have told it, as the support given by thousands of Missourians to the Confederacy might have been withdrawn. When the South first seceded strong inducements were made to get Missouri to join the Confederacy, but when the Confederate government was established at Richmond it was deemed advisable to let Missouri remain as she was."

A RICH DESERT.

General John Gibbon is engaged in writing a book of memoirs and notes of military life to be published at some future time. We are permitted to make the following extract from his manuscript:

In the open beyond the mouth of the canyon, at the junction of the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern (a narrow gauge extending away up into Montana), stands the little town of Pocatello, and twenty-five miles beyond, we cross Snake river and catch a moonlight view of the American falls, and then roll all that night and half the next day through the dusty sage brush desert of the Snake river valley. For miles upon miles, nothing is to be seen but the dry dusty ground, in places alkaline, and the monotonous scraggy sage brush. Here and there, where water can be had, the green fields and fences of settlers demonstrate the good quality of the soil and what could be done with it if only water could be placed upon it. The good quality of the soil is already shown by the growth of the sage brush, always a sure indication of richness. This sage brush is a peculiar plant and is found growing in places where scarcely anything else will grow under the same circumstances. Nature, however, provides it with the means of obtaining the requisite moisture not possessed by many other plants. It possesses a tap root whose length seems to depend entirely upon the needs of the plant. I have seen in the Yellowstone valley where the bank has caved in, these tap roots left exposed and running down ten, twelve and fifteen feet. The sage brush will not grow upon poor soil, hence the richness of most of this vast Snake river bottom is demonstrated. It needs only water to enable it to blossom as the rose and produce the finest crops of grain, for sage-brush land produces the best of wheat. Already private companies have been organized for the construction of irrigating ditches in some portions of this vast valley, but now that our increasing population is calling for more land, a more extended and thorough system of irrigation should be instituted, looking forward to the time when every acre of the public land which can be should be made to produce crops of food. Such an extended and general system is entirely beyond both the means and foresight of private corporations.

Besides the great valley of the Snake river there are immense tracts of country throughout the Northwest which could be made productive simply by placing water upon them. Along the upper Missouri and its tributaries, along the Platte and its branches, and near various other streams there is an immense amount of land which might, by this means, be cultivated. Much of this is known as "bench land" and now lies entirely above any water supply, by ordinary means. All of that immense region which lies south of the British line and north of the Missouri river, west of Fort Benton, is of this character, and could be brought under cultivation by tapping the streams high up near the mountains, and by skillful engineering, conducting them by canals to the high ground, from which the water might be distributed systematically to the lower levels. Recurring again to the Snake river valley, the higher tributaries of that stream should be tapped well up toward the mountains, and a good-sized canal constructed to skillfully lead the waters to those positions where they would be most useful. These canals would not only serve for irrigating purposes, but they could be usefully employed in floating the valuable timbers down from the mountains, where it exists in such vast quantities, and placing it where it could be used for the benefit of mankind, rendering a more extensive network of railroads less essential. For this extended system of irrigation there would be needed, besides the canals themselves, aqueducts for conducting the water across streams, gorges, etc., and sometimes, though not often, tunnels. As a preliminary step, therefore, extensive and accurate surveys should be made and the routes of the canals in various valleys laid out, just as the line of a railroad is designated. This part of the work should be done by the government through its capable, skillful engineer corps, whether it ever constructs a canal or not. The routes of the various canals, their dimensions, probable cost, etc., could all be thus determined beforehand, just as was done in regard to the Pacific railroads.

But it would be a paying investment for the U. S. government to go further and actually build these irrigating canals. To get its money back, it need not even resort to the expedient of taxing the people, either for using the canals or the water which they carry. Much of the land which such a system would render productive would never otherwise be bought or settled upon, and should the expense of the system justify it, the price of the land thus brought under cultivation could be doubled, just as is now done with land near railroads, and much more appropriately with canal lands; since these would be directly benefited by the canals. Besides this, another consideration should be taken into account. The government is now spending vast sums every year to improve the navigation of our great rivers. They dredge out here, cut out there, and build dams and breakwaters in other places to guard against the action of floods in high water seasons, and at this very time we are constructing, at the headwaters of the Mississippi, vast dams to hold and store up the waters accumulating in the wet season to be used in the dry, to decrease the amount of water for navigation purposes, during one period, and increase it at another. Man's whole effort is directed towards getting under his control, as far as possible, the forces of nature. He will be assisted in this by the system of canals which I propose.

When the snows of winter commence to melt in the mountains in spring, and to swell the streams of the lower country by their floods, a considerable portion of this water will be deflected from the river beds and led to flow quietly and peacefully to fructify the fields of man's industry, in place of coming in floods to destroy them and their property.

But here I am dreaming again, not in retrospect, but prospectively, and all because I prefer to think of this great Snake river valley as a booming, productive region, filled with green farms and orchards, to having it as it is, a vast, dusty wilderness, where, as we whirl through it, our eyes, mouth, ears and hair are filled with the impalpable dust, in which our noses detect the odor of alkali.

The work referred to must ultimately be done, for the time will soon come when we cannot afford to allow all this fine land to remain idle. But it is now well worth the attention of the government, whilst most of it, to which the system is applicable, is still under territorial government, and the settling up of the desert places can be hastened. Experience demonstrates that as a country is settled up and subjected to cultivation a remarkable and gradual change takes place in the climatic conditions. Regions in which, in a state of wildness, scarcely enough moisture was deposited to support a scanty growth of grass, under cultivation are provided, as by a miracle, with rains sufficient for all kinds of crops, until the process of irrigation, at first a necessity, becomes no longer essential.

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TO LET—THE DRY GOODS STORE NOW OCCUPIED by Wm. Masters & Co., 147 Third st.; shelving, counters, etc. belong to the store. Owner will put in plate glass windows. JOHN WILSON, cor. Twelfth and Taylor sts. P. O. box 761. 2tf

FOR RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE of [illegible] rooms on Pacific, between Yamhill and Taylor streets, will be for rent from May 10 to Sept. or Oct. 1. Inquire at law office of STRONG & STRONG, room 5 Dekum building, cor. First and Washington.

FOR RENT—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, THE fine house, orchard, garden and grounds formerly occupied by Wm. Sherlock, at the north end of the city. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark st. 6atf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED BAY window room; also one unfurnished room, with board and bath. 221 Main street. 4a-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MY OFFICE IS NO. 215 ALDER ST., WHERE my business will be attended to and all letters received. WM. STRONG. 30a

REMOVED—HERMAN METZGER, DEALER IN Hides, Skins, Wool and Fur, removed to corner Front and Alder sts. 28jtf

REMOVAL—DOCTOR A. C. PANTON HAS REMOVED to the S.W. cor. First and Alder sts., over Woodard, Clark & Co's Drug Store. Telephone, 382.

ROBT. ECKFORD, MERCHANT TAILOR REMOVED to 45 Third st., near Ash. Don't forget to give him a call. 3a1m

THE LADIES OF ST. MATTHEW'S MISSION, First and Caruthers sts., will give a "Tea" at the Rectory, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at from 5 to 8 P. M., to aid in getting a new organ for the chapel. Grown persons 25c; children 15c. Extra refreshments. 4m2

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APPOINTED Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Or. 4mtf

BUCKEYE SOCIETY—PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION adopted at the last meeting of the Buckeye Society, applications for membership from former residents of Ohio now living in Oregon will be received by the secretary. The first regular meeting of the society will be held at the G. A. R. hall on the second Tuesday evening in May at 8 o'clock, at which time the first annual election of officers will take place.
C. M. IDLEMAN, Chairman.
F. J. MILLER, Secretary. 1m1l

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—IN ADMIRALTY. The bark "Director," and 15,869 bags of wheat.—United States of America, District of Oregon, ss.:—Whereas, an order was made on the 1st day of May, 1886, by the Hon. Matthew P. Deady, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, in a cause therein pending, wherein Balfour, Guthrie & Co. are libelants against the bark "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture, and against 16,854 bags of wheat, marked "W.," commanding that the said bark "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the said 16,869 bags of wheat, should be sold, pursuant to the interlocutory sentence and decree of said Court made and pronounced on May 1, 1886, upon fourteen days' notice of the time and place of sale, to be published in the Daily Oregonian, at Portland, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, and that the proceeds of such sale be delivered to the Clerk of said Court. Now, therefore, I hereby give notice that, in pursuance of said order, and of the writ of venditioni exponas issued in accordance therewith, to me directed and delivered, I will, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1886, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the wharf at the foot of B street, known as Flanders's wharf, at Portland, in said District where said vessel now lies, sell the said bark "Director," her tackle, apparel and furniture, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand; and immediately thereafter, on said day, at Flanders's warehouse, on said wharf, I will sell the said 16,869 bags of wheat, marked "W.," to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand.
Dated at Portland, in said district, the 3d day of May, 1886.
PENUMBRA KELLY,
U. S. Marshal for the District of Oregon.
C. F. S. Wood, Proctor. 3m14

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORNER N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 84 and 86 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 40 and 42 Front street, Portland, Or.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. cor. Front and Alder sts., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARDWARE; 78 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. FISK—CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. ANALYSES made of all substances. 105 First street, Portland. 4a1m

ALBERT BARTSCH TUNES, REPAIRS AND varnishes pianos. Leave orders: P. O. box 565 or 135 Fourth st., or at the residence and shop, 175 South First st., cor. Hooker, Portland, Oregon. 13a27 tf

ART DECORATORS.

FREEBORN & CO., THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE dealers in Wall Paper and Art Decorations in the Northwest; frescoing and artistic work; 127 and 129 Third st. 29a

LAW DIRECTORY.

A. H. TANNER, ZERA SNOW, C. H. CAREY, Tanner, Snow & Carey, attorneys at law, Rooms 1, 2, 3, Mulkey Block, Second and Morrison sts., Portland, Oregon. 7a1m

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions; planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHRUP & STURGIS, 93 AND 95 OAK ST., corner Fifth. Soda, Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A ladies' breastpin. $5 reward will be paid upon leaving the same at 131 N. Twelfth st. 2a1

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON household furniture; without removal; notes discounted. A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, 133½ First st.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 102 FRONT ST. Portland and 37 Market st., San Francisco.

TO CAPITALISTS.

LOAN WANTED TO RAILWAY OF $100,000.—Pursuant to order of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Oregon, duly made and entered April 19, 1886, the undersigned, receiver of the Oregonian Railway Company (limited), hereby advertises for bids for a loan to said railway company of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, at the lowest rate of interest, the money to be expended in reconstructing bridges upon the line of the said railway across the North and South Santiam rivers in Oregon, and in other repairs upon the track of said railway. The loan is to be evidenced by certificates, to be issued by said receiver, which, by said order of court, will become and are made a first lien upon said railway and railway property, taking precedence over all other liens, the rate of interest upon the loan not to exceed nine per cent and to be payable semi-annually for a term of six years, with the option to the borrower of replacing the principal in six equal installments, to be paid either one each year, or two each second year, or three each third year, from the date of the loan. The person to whom the loan is awarded must deposit the amount with the First National Bank at Portland, Oregon, to the credit of the Receiver. Bids for sums not less than $5000, as well as bids for the whole loan in one sum, will be received up to and until the 20th day of May, 1886, and each certificate will be equal degree as a lien upon said property, to be enforced in default of payment, as in the case of a mortgage, and each certificate will be endorsed, as directed in said order of court, as follows: "By an order "of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, duly made on the petition of the Receiver of the railway of the Oregonian Railway "Company (Limited), on April 19, 1886, and now remaining of record in said court, this certificate is made a first lien for the amount of the principal and interest thereof upon the road, rolling stock and equipments of said railway company in Oregon, and shall have preference over and be paramount to any existing lien or incumbrance thereon."
CHARLES N. SCOTT, Receiver.
O. R'y Co. (L'd.) Line Office,
Woodburn, Oregon. 6a1m30

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY MAY 5, 1886

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

A peculiar political situation in the state has created quite an unusual interest in the democratic nomination for the governorship. It is probable that the convention would have nominated Judge Shattuck, could his assent have been obtained, but a peremptory declination on his part, due mainly to the fact that he "couldn't afford to be governor," led to the contest in the convention which terminated in the nomination of Mr Pennoyer. The candidacy of Pennoyer was in fact the striking feature of the contest from the first. At the end of every excursion for a candidate the delegates came back to Pennoyer who had from the beginning a great deal of active support. During the day it was thought he would be nominated on the first ballot, and hence there was some surprise at witnessing a somewhat prolonged contest.

We think the democratic party has lost an opportunity. It may, indeed, elect Pennoyer, though we think that result quite improbable. But even if it should succeed it has in one sense lost an opportunity, since it might have risen to a higher position than it has taken, and have done much at this time to elevate the tone of politics in the state. It is the interest of the public that no party should lower its standard. Many persons, including not a few democrats, will be of opinion that the democratic party has done this, even though it may make thereby present gain of voting strength. The numerical test in such matters is not always the sound one.

The nomination of Mr Pennoyer will be interpreted as a concession to those who are supposed to approve the stand taken by him upon public questions recently under discussion here. It was well known, and perhaps it may be remembered that THE OREGONIAN did not agree with Mr Pennoyer on those questions. While it cannot repeat now for any partisan object what it said then in pursuance of a public duty, nevertheless it cannot in justice to itself refrain from saying distinctly that it cannot approve the nomination of Mr Pennoyer for the executive office of the state,—though it would have been glad had the convention nominated some one whom those republican and independent voters, who disapprove the action taken by the ring managers of the republican party, could cordially accept and earnestly support.

But there is no reason why any Mitchell republican should not accord to Mr. Pennoyer a hearty support. The two,—Mitchell and Pennoyer—have been laboring to make the Chinese question the leading feature of our politics. Their position in relation to it is very much the same. Mitchell's speeches against the Chinese have been sent to Oregon by thousands as campaign documents. Pennoyer comes forward to embody the same doctrines in an active, practical and vigorous candidacy. Now, of course, the Mitchell organs and orators all over the state will begin to attack Pennoyer as "a dangerous man." They will declare that "firm regard for the principles of law and order and for the safety of the state requires his defeat," yet they have not the courage, and never had and never will have the honesty, to say one word against Mitchell's position on this question. What they may say against Pennoyer therefore, will be but as the idle wind. If Col Cornelius intends to make his campaign against Pennoyer on this basis he will have occasion to answer why he has no word of censure for Mitchell's course on the same subject, nor will the fact that he is Mitchell's candidate be taken as sufficient ex[illegible] regard to Mitchell, wh[illegible] the country for votes for his [illegible] that Pennoyer has done the great [illegible] and is a dangerous man."

Mr Pennoyer will lose some votes in his own party. How many may be a matter of conjecture, but very [illegible] as is usual in such cases, the number will appear to diminish as election day approaches. On the other hand, it is believed by those who pushed his candidacy before the convention that he will be exceptionally strong with a very large share of the voters of the state. Our election this year may result in surprises. Political calculation at a time like this, when party obligations are lightly esteemed and the public mind is in a sort of ferment, is somewhat hazardous. One unknown quantity is the prohibition vote; another is the labor vote, and still another is the vote that is going to be cast to disconcert the plans of the political bosses, with a view to promotion of independent action and to securing fairer political methods for the future.

In the nomination of the candidate for representative in congress small interest was taken in comparison with that witnessed in the contest for governor. The candidate, Mr N. L. Butler, is pretty well known throughout the state. He is a lawyer of some prominence, is a good speaker, and will make a creditable impression upon his canvass of the state.

Of the platform about as little need be said as of the republican platform put forth a week ago. Documents of this sort are all things to all men. Comparing the two, it will appear that each is an effort to "cut under" the other. Probably not one person in a hundred pays any real attention to platform literature. It is avoided on the instinct that it will be found platitudinous and inane, and the instinct is usually right.

A WORK OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In those counties which lie near the California line, the Ashland and Lakeview wagon road scheme is the great question of the time. The people here understand how greatly the proposed road would [illegible] how profitable a thing it would be to Oregon and how much we are losing and likely to lose [illegible] neglecting to build it while we make no effort to gain a trade which naturally [illegible] to us. California is carefully [illegible] the Ashland [illegible]

San Francisco [illegible] Southern Oregon. [illegible] while the Portland [illegible] are apparently [illegible] able to grasp [illegible] worth looking after [illegible] Willamette valley and the valley [illegible] river, Lake and Klamath [illegible] important [illegible] quantities of merchandise [illegible] bring such [illegible] eral buyers [illegible] and the pre[illegible] trebled [illegible] the amount of [illegible] two southern counties of the state. It is a matter of continual wonderment that Portland interests do not reach out for a business alliance with them.

It is thought in Southern Oregon, so we are told, that the merchants of Portland ought to give enough money to build the proposed road. This is a large and, we must say an unreasonable demand. Our merchants would be quite willing to aid in the enterprise, but to ask them to do the whole work is asking them to help those who are not able or willing to help themselves. We cannot believe that an unreasonable and selfish spirit prevails among a people independent and hardy enough to go into the new country of Lake and Klamath counties for homes. This road would cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $25,000. Of this amount the state ought to give $20,000, not as a gratuity but in the interest of public development. Portland which pays one-fifth of the state taxation is more than willing to contribute her share of this amount in this important interest. The chief objection to the appropriation of public money for works of this kind grows out of the fact that the money is often squandered or stolen, and that no practical good results from its expenditure. Experience has made legislators wary of these schemes. But, under proper plans of administration there is no more reason why there should be robbery or jobbery in road work than in any other work done by the state.

The legislature might, with propriety order a hundred convicts from the penitentiary to be employed in this work, and would be out of pocket only the cost of transporting, maintaining and guarding them. Convicts so employed would not come in competition with independent labor and would serve the state rather than be a charge upon it.

THE LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

In a recent article upon Lincoln reference was made to the tonic effect of humorous literature upon his periodic attacks of deep melancholy. How truly this experience of Lincoln stands for the experience of thousands, when the knapsack of the burden of toil and trouble begins to draw severely on their weary shoulders. How many, in sickness of soul, because of sorrow or calamity, when in their morbidity they feel like a wrecked sailor sweeping out to sea, clinging desperately to a single spar, have been rescued from fatal melancholy and discouragement by their native capacity to laugh at the comic coincidents of their own misery, even to jest at scars that stood for serious wounds. Some two years ago it was reported but afterward denied, that a Michigan millionaire had willed $5000 to the mother of "Artemus Ward" and the same sum to Eli Perkins and Josh Billings. The Michigan millionaire might have made a more discriminating choice of humorists, but he could hardly have made a better use of his superfluous shekels than to select some of the impecunious laughing philosophers of his day for the subjects of his eccentric benevolence. The men who helped make the world laugh by their innocent fun and genial humor have been, with few exceptions, honest fellows who have done the world a power of good. We say humor in distinction from wit. Humor is of the heart, while wit is a purely intellectual quality as often exercised for evil as for good. Wit may be wicked, as it was in Swift, whose finger touched no rose of beautiful sentiment that he did not blast, or, at least, stifle its sweetness with a most potential stench. Satire may be malicious and irreverent as it was in Byron when he dipped his pen in the gall of a pessimist and wrote his worst poetry, but humor is always welcome. It has the quality of mercy that blesses him that gives and him that receives. The laugh of the man of humor is infectious, not irritating; his soul is free from malice or envy and as the exorciser of blue devils he is the friend of humanity.

One of the most blessed gifts of God to man is a keen sense of the ridiculous, whether it be creative or merely appreciative; whether a man be simply laughter making himself or the stimulator of the fun making capacity in others. It is a blessed thing to be able to excite innocent mirth, and to be able to feel fun when it is in the air. A man with a keen sense of the ridiculous may be a person of strong convictions, but he is seldom a despotic egotist and dogmatist, for the merry eye of a man of humor is generally open to his own folly and foibles, and he is able to laugh himself into a good humored sense of his own limitations. He is like a man who can see his own involuntary grimaces, tricks of eye, lip and expression in the looking glass, and feels that even if he is generally good he is not always pretty. What a debt of gratitude tired minds and bodies owe the humorist! The national sense of humor has been the very salt of preservation of the vitality and sanity of the Irish people. For some 700 years Ireland has been kicked and cuffed, scourged and starved, and yet she retains her cheerfulness. The Irishman, given half a chance at happiness, bubbles over with humor. His vitality under affliction has been the puzzle of the world, but the explanation is that the Irishman is a volatile, mercurial fellow, not a bilious, sombre creature. He can cry boisterously but he would much rather laugh and fight, and this has saved him. His mirthfulness in weal or woe, in pain or in pleasure, has kept the Irishman sane and sunny tempered, when a brooding German or sullen Spaniard would have sunk into despair or committed suicide. Where other races have become sodden or stupified through suffering the Irishman has cursed and cried and laughed, by turns and while conquered is never content. His irrepressible humor keeps him from being [illegible], keeps him aggressive; his Gascon vivacity keeps him distant from utter despair, and he is a fine illustration of the great truth that while a people can give vent to the hearty laugh of health, there is brave assurance of national life because such laughter is a sign of sanity. Let us thank God, then for the innocent and genial humorists who have made the world laugh. Let us be grateful for Shakespeare, Cervantes, Fielding, Lamb, Tom Moore, Scott, Hood, Dickens, Holmes, Lowell, Artemus Ward, Bret Harte and Mark Twain. They have all made us laugh, have brushed the cobwebs out of the brains of the bilious, have sent sorrow in full flight out of the hearts of the forlorn. It is far better in this world for you to press your hand over the sore place in your heart, hide it and laugh, than sit down and cry, better for you and your sorrow, better for those upon whom you would fain unload your heavy woes, a load that friendship endures with impatience and never invites. The funny fellows are better than wine, better than all the tonics known to the physician, better than wealth. The jaded mind and ulcerated heart needs the healing laugh that follows the rousing of the irrepressible sense of the ridiculous. Let us thank God for the fun and innocent frolic that breaks the point of sorrow's spear in this world. As long as a man has philosophy enough to laugh at failure he is not without hope, for the cheerful man, in the long run, is the successful winner.

JACK CADE'S PHILOSOPHY

The anarchist Bohemians and Germans in New York and Chicago are the modern exponents of Jack Cade's bloody and stupid philosophy of social reform. Shakespeare amusingly makes Cade's followers describe him as "the clothier that means to dress the commonwealth, and turn it and put a new nap on it." Cade's mob declare it was "never a merry world in England since gentlemen came up," that "virtue is not regarded in handicraftsmen," that the nobility scorn to go in leather aprons, and that the king's council are no good workmen. Cade promises [illegible] that seven halfpenny loaves shall be sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops [illegible] all the realm shall be in common; there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score." Then the mob cheers and says: "The first thing we do let's kill all the lawyers." Then they [illegible] arrest and try [illegible] the clerk of Chatham who was taken setting boys' copies, and hang him with his pen and ink-horn about his neck, on the [illegible] that he does not make his mark like an honest, plain dealing man, but has been so well brought up that he can write his name. Cade austerely [illegible] [illegible] all things shall be in common. He finds Lord Say guilty of corrupting the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school, in causing printing to be used and in building a paper mill contrary to the king, his crown and dignity. He accuses him of having men about him who usually talk of a noun and a verb; of appointing justices of the peace and of letting his horse wear a cloak when honest poor men had to go in hose and doublets; of speaking French and Latin, and therefore a traitor. So poor Lord Say loses his head for the crime of educating his brains. It is more than four hundred years since Jack Cade's rebellion, yet his picture drawn by the pen of Shakespeare stands for the anarchist, communist, socialist, for the crank or demagogue of to-day in finance or politics. The logic of these creatures dates back to the old days when the doctrine of the "evil eye" was generally accepted, and the touch of kings was thought to cure scrofula. The witch who sent the murrain among the cattle or the footrot among the sheep, was a real [illegible] among the people, but it has been [illegible] for day for sandlot statesmanship, for the "subterranean savages of civilization," to paint capital or property without discrimination as the creature with the evil eye, and cruel heart that has been [illegible] of numerous social evils. [illegible] were the direful spring. Capital to [illegible] a mist of disease and death [illegible] everything that belongs to civilization, [illegible] which the feather headed financier [illegible] have, under God, been very good in spite of the bloated bond-holder and the bloody minded monopolist. The modern labor demagogue ought to live forever, he is not useful nor ornamental, but he is perennially amusing without being aware of it. As Horace said of George Francis Train, the labor demagogue is undoubtedly a most consummate ass, but then he is a most amusing ass, and that makes him so welcome in dull times that nobody wants to see him disappear any more than you want to see a man really funny in his cups ever get sober. The labor demagogue, with his fantastic theories and solemn stupidities, will always be welcome, will always be a joy because a joke forever. He is amusing, even as Malvolio is diverting in his ponderous wooden-headed gravity, in love with his yellow stockings and admiring his leg, "being cross-gartered." The speech and sentiments of the average labor demagogue always bring up the image of a stately, solemn political and social screech owl, trying to witch the world in yellow stockings by the display of his cross-gartered legs.

HOME RULE

Gladstone's manifesto admits that on the side adverse to his measure of home rule for Ireland are found "station, title, wealth, social influence, and the professions, the spirit and power of class and the dependents of class," but he announces with cheerfulness his unaltered determination to treat "the Irish question with due regard to its specialities, but with the same thoroughness of method by which we have solved the colonial problems that fifty years back were hardly if at all less formidable."

The colonial problem here referred to by Gladstone was the reform of the government of Canada by parliament in 1840 upon the basis proposed by Lord Durham, who was sent out to Canada in 1838 to settle the popular discontent, which had broken out into armed rebellion in 1837, and been bloodily suppressed by his predecessor, Sir John Colborne, a stern soldier who fought at Waterloo. At that time Canada was divided into two provinces: Lower Canada inhabited for the most part by Roman Catholics of French descent and Upper Canada, peopled almost exclusively by English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish Protestants; the same jealousy of race and religion existed between the provinces that does to-day between Catholic Ireland and Ulster, the Protestant north of Ireland. Each province then had a separate system of government, consisting of a governor, an executive council appointed by the crown, a legislative council, the members of which were appointed by the crown for life, and a representative assembly, the members of which were elected for four years. One seventh of the waste lands of the colony was set aside for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy, a fruitful source of sectarian disturbance and ill feeling. The legislative council, nominated by the crown, was in constant quarrel with the representative assembly elected by the people. The colony of Lower Canada demanded that the legislative council be made elective and that the provincial government should not, without consent of the representative assembly, appropriate the moneys of the colony for the support of its administration. The prayer of the province was refused, and the legislative assembly refused to vote any further supplies or carry on any further business. Public meetings were held, the governor of Lower Canada issued warrants for the arrest of the leaders of the popular assembly and this was followed by open rebellion. The rebellion was quickly suppressed and on the heels of its defeat Lord Durham came out as governor general to deal with the unfortunate existing condition of Lower Canada. Lord Durham was confronted with a situation as turbulent and difficult as that which confronts Gladstone to-day. He had to harmonize two races of hostile political and religious feelings; he had to efface the memory of recent civil war, which had been extinguished by the bayonet and punished on the gallows. Lord Durham acted like a true statesman. He boldly recommended liberal home rule; the colonists should execute as well as make the law; the limit of the imperial government's interference being in such matters as affected the relation of the colony with the mother country, such as the constitution and form of government, the regulation of foreign relations and trade and the disposal of public lands. He proposed the union of the provinces of Canada under one legislature. In brief Lord Durham proposed to make the Canadas self governing as regards internal affairs and could he have had his way he would then have had the federation that was afterwards organized in 1867 under the name of the Dominion. Durham also proposed the extinction of the Protestant clergy reserve lands, and their disposal for the general benefit of all churches and denominations. Parliament in 1840 reorganized the colony of Canada on the basis of Lord Durham's scheme for home rule.

Durham did for Canada in 1838 what Gladstone desires to-day for Ireland. He gave her home rule in a day when as Gladstone says he faced and solved a colonial problem hardly less formidable than that of Ireland and under less favorable circumstances. Since Lord Durham's day Canada has become so completely self governing that she maintains a strictly protective commercial policy which refuses the mother country an open market for her manufactures. Except for the fact that she receives the governor general, whom the crown sends out, Canada is to-day as completely her own mistress as though she were an independent republic. She frames her own tariffs, she fixes the expenses of her militia and her defences; she is under her home rule virtually independent, and yet is loyal to England in peace or war, while England pays the principal cost of her defences, guarantees her railway schemes and largely fights her battles. If the Canada of 1838, with two races hostile in religion and politics, could so flourish under home rule, why discredit its success under less difficulties [illegible] What [illegible] parliament to do for Canada the [illegible] of to-day [illegible] not deny Gladstone [illegible] do for Ireland.

IMPOTENT LEGISLATURES

The reason why legislatures are so impotent generally for the public weal is because of the popular [illegible] of the function of the law maker [illegible] The mass of men who go to the legislature for the first time seem to think that they are sent there to talk [illegible] at some other fluent fellow talk them. A sermon may be a good thing in its place, but [illegible] cannot always be [illegible] into an efficient statute, whose purpose is to preserve police order and peace, as a public regulation, and this confusion of the work of a practical law maker with the duty of an exhorter is destructive to the business ability and everyday usefulness of a legislature. [illegible] session over subjects that ought to be settled [illegible] because from congress down, legislatures [illegible] to sermonize on the floor and in committee, when it only needs to settle the practical question "Is there a legal abuse and is the proposed bill an efficient and proper remedy?" This passion for turning a pulpit out of the state house has become so extravagant that the real business and commercial needs of the people get inadequate attention. Time is wasted in the endless dribbling of moral homilies, instead of setting forth the scheme of a statute, the arguments for its necessity and the plea for its merit as a practicable, constitutional remedy.

Real public abuses seek remedy in vain, but of "paternal legislation," to save somebody's "loved ones," who are sure to be lost, if the law does not drive back the wandering sheep into the moral fold, there is enough and to spare. If legislation could make us moral, the race of smoking small boys and tippling men would be extinct. If there is an ironclad statute on the books that has been a paralytic for years, there is always somebody to rise and move that the cripple be furnished with another pair of crutches and so public abuses that need righting are neglected, in order that men may talk twaddle and tinker a law that is as hopeless to hold water as a sieve or a seine. Every [illegible] head, with the moral megrims in his brain, is sure to get a hearing; every demagogue has a chance to chant his dreary homiletics, like a hymn before the committees; every crank, crammed with useless information, posturing as a reformer, gets his whack at the legislature, but grave, sober, thoughtful men of business, seeking relief against real public abuses, are the last to get its ear, and the first to lose it. The average legislature will waste days listening to the enunciation of moral axioms, while it will be deaf to every decent appeal to regulate and protect the rights of the people against coal and oil monopolies, working through railroad combinations; it will treat with contempt the cry of business for the statutory reform of and relief from commercial wrongs. It seems to fondly believe that sermons and statutes are convertible bonds, since it is eager to enact the sermons that every feather headed crank or cunning demagogue is sure to carry in his breeches pocket. Truly did some philosopher declare that "law is a great national temple, plastic as wax," but the most plastic thing in the world is the average legislature that is as clay in the hands of the moral potter.

In the report of the proceedings of the seventh district convention, held in Portland on the 29 April and published in THE OREGONIAN of the next day, it was stated that "Mays, who was an applicant for the judgeship last year objected to the nomination of Watkins, on the ground that it was 'a slap in the face to himself.'" This was an erroneous statement. The objection made by Mays was based entirely on other reasons, all of a public nature and the same objection was made by other members of the delegation.

It will be a shame now for an esteemed contemporary, erewhile the special admirer and organ of Brother Pennoyer, to go back on him.

NOT AN EIGHT HOUR MAN

HILLHURST, W. [illegible], May 2, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

It seems strange to me, a pioneer of '53, to read of the labor strikes in the United States.

When I arrived in Polk county, Oregon, in November, 1853, wages were $1 per day and board. $1 25 per hundred was paid for making good rails, and a man board himself. Flour at Nesmith's mill was $20 per barrel. Beef was ready sale at 10c and 12c by the lot. Pork was 14c, oats $1 per bushel, wheat $2 00 per bushel, and yet we folks that had been six months coming from Illinois across the plains managed to make a living. Laborers of to-day, there is a screw loose somewhere. Maybe you use tobacco, whisky, and play cards a little. If you do, it is very little difference what you earn, as whisky, tobacco and cards will always keep you poor.

I am a farmer and begin work at 6 A. M., and seldom get done the day's work until 7 P. M. How would the eight hour law do for me? It seems to me that while mechanics are mourning over their hard fate they would better think of the farmer who works from early till late and only makes a living.

PIONEER OF '53.

Supplying a Long-Felt Want

St Paul Globe.

A new English dictionary containing 240,000 words is about to be published. This seems to be a direct effort on the part of the learned author to curry favor with Senator Evarts and the man who is moving.

MEETING NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—Columbia Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 1 will give a sociable at Harmony Hall on Wednesday evening May 5th, this being the [illegible] anniversary of the lodge. All Odd Fellows and their friends are cordially invited. Dancing will begin at 8 [illegible] Members will [illegible] at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED

In this city May 4 by Rev. T. L. Eliot [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

NOVELTIES THIS WEEK at our usual popular prices. It shall ever be our aim to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which we are now receiving. McALLEN & McDONNELL'S Popular Dry Goods Store, 165 Third street.

JUST RECEIVED—A nice lot of Fresh Halibut and Soles and other different varieties of nice fish, at E. RICHARDS' corner Fourth and Washington sts.

SELECT CONCERT
Under the direction of [illegible] Walters
At Neppach's Hall, East Portland,
Friday Evening May 7
For the Benefit of the Women's Christian Temperance Union
Admission Fifty cents. 5d5

Auction Sale of Choice Residence Property in the City of East Portland.

I will sell [illegible] No. 13 Washington st between Front and First on Wednesday, May 5th at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOT No 5 in Block No 11, in the city of East Portland, situate on N W corner of K and Seventh sts. together with Two Story Dwelling House, bay window, [illegible] rooms and 3 large closets, good woodshed and well water on premises.

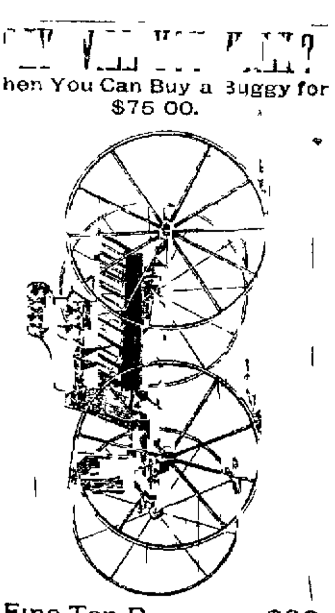
Also LOT 6 in Block 11, together with Two Cottages.

N. B.—This desirable property is rented to good tenants. Terms: One half cash, balance in one or two years at option of purchasers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SUMMER!
Twenty Cases of New Imported Summer Millinery received yesterday at
THE BOUQUET.

[illegible]?
When You Can Buy a Buggy for $75.00.



A Fine Top Buggy for $90.
Sarven Patent, A grade, Wheels
Brewster Best English Steel oil Tempered Springs
Double Collar Solid Steel 1 inch Axles,
Every Buggy Warranted for one Year
We bought [illegible] buggies [illegible] at the factory [illegible] elsewhere.
J. A. WEBB & CO.,
143 Front street Bet Alder and Morrison.

Shorthand and Type-Writing School
(In connection with Business College)
GERTRUDE HOLMES, Principal.
Instruction in Phonetic Shorthand, day and evening. Advanced Teaching a Specialty.
☞Lessons given by mail. Situations obtained and Clerks supplied. Cor Second and Yamhill.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S 71 Morrison st

WANTED—TO BUY OUT A SMALL DAIRY. Address A. C., care Oregonian. 5m7

WANTED—A STRAW SEWER, ALSO AN apprentice. Pacific Straw Works, 224 Third st. 5m3

FOR RENT—STORE AND CELLAR 13 FRONT st., bet Washington and Alder. Inquire at saloon at 10 First st. 5m

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl to do upstairs work in hotel. Address F. H., care Oregonian. 5m1

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath [illegible] Tenth st. bet Morrison and Yamhill sts. 5m3

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE canvassers with references. Apply at [illegible] New Home Office. 5m1

AN EXPERIENCED MAN WITH FAMILY wants to rent a farm on shares. Address [illegible] Oregonian. 5m3

A [illegible] GIRL WANTED TO LEARN [illegible]

F[illegible]—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A VERY [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, USE OF [illegible]

FOR RENT—NICE FLAT ON CLAY ST. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German to [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE MARE, KIND [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED—A CHOICE LOT OF FRENCH [illegible]

DEPARTURE. A New [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] First [illegible] Morrison & Yamhill.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS UNFURNISHED [illegible] with board in private family for man, wife and baby. Address with terms H. E. F., care Oregonian. 5m2

A MAN WANTED WITH SNAP ENERGY [illegible] First and Market sts.

THE CHEHALIS FLOURING MILL WILL BE sold at [illegible] sale on May 15 1886 in Chehalis, W. T. at 10 A. M. Reasonable length of time given [illegible] $7000.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $25 TO $[illegible]—FOR short or long terms on approved security. EUGENE D. WHITE, rooms B, C and D, second floor, N. W. cor First and Alder sts.

HOUSE TO RENT—8 ROOM HOUSE ON NINTH st., near Montgomery; all modern improvements, and in perfect condition. $30 per month. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 3 Stark st. 5m1

GERMAN PICKLES, IMPORTED SWISS Cheese, Cream and Limburger, Sauer Kraut, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, fancy delicacies and groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 85 Morrison st.

FOR RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE without family will rent a part or the whole of their house, furnished or unfurnished, will board [illegible] Apply at 108 F [illegible] cor Fifth [illegible] reasonable. 5m4

WANTED—A GOOD LOCATION FOR A FIRST class Weekly Newspaper and Job Office by two practical printers from Chicago. Have a good outfit and large experience in the business. Address at once M. C. VAN LOON, Tacoma W. T.

FOR SALE—WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF all persons seeking homes in one of the most desirable portions of Oregon to the following choice tracts of land:

5 acres 1 mile northeast of East Portland all in cultivation [illegible] $1000
[illegible] acres at Mt Tabor all improved, good dwelling and orchard [illegible]
11 acres [illegible] city all improved [illegible] stream of water [illegible]
7 acres [illegible] improved [illegible] 250
[illegible] 300
5 acres on Base Line Road near city [illegible]
[illegible]
10 acres [illegible] east [illegible] of Mt. Tabor [illegible]
Also business [illegible] in East Portland. All [illegible] to be sold [illegible] Apply to [illegible] East Portland, Or.

At Great SACRIFICE—GEO. H. HIMES has [illegible] rations but to devote his entire energy to Job Printing [illegible] is no superior [illegible] work or price to prove [illegible] First st, Portland, Oregon [illegible] no objections to political jobs.

THE ST. CHARLES,
LEADING HOTEL
Of the Northwest.
Cor Front and Morrison streets
Portland Oregon
☞ 200 ROOMS ☜
C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY refitted from ground floor to attic, has been papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR

Has just been introduced with a capacity for carrying [illegible] making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES is now [illegible] beyond doubt the [illegible] and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT,

In charge of CHARLES HEIMAN, is conducted in First Class Style and affords Visitors every Luxury known to the Epicure.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell by auction at Residence N. E. corner of G and Fourth sts. on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, at 10 A. M.
The Entire Furniture of Residence,
[illegible]
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

EXCURSION
Under the auspices of Taylor st. [illegible]
Latourelle and Multnomah Falls
And [illegible] CAMAS
SATURDAY, MAY 8.
A Musical and Literary Entertainment [illegible] by the Y. P. A.
Tickets $1. [illegible]

EXCURSION
—TO—
MULTNOMAH FALLS
[illegible]
East Portland M. E. Sunday School
May 15th
STEAMER TELEPHONE.
[illegible] will be given about five hours at [illegible] Adults $1; children under 12, 50c.
[illegible] further notice next week.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible] COOK Manager.
FAREWELL NIGHTS!
Wednesday .... Patience
Thursday .... Billie Taylor
Friday .... Miss Hall's Benefit
Saturday, Sunday .... The Mikado
Reserved Seats at McKorcher & Thompson's.

"SALEM"
PURE LINSEED OIL
Raw or Boiled
Made from Oregon-grown, clean Californian Linseed [illegible] KELLY, DUNNE & CO., SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, F. F. BEACH & CO., and at
PIONEER OIL WORKS, Salem Or.
G. W. GRAY & SONS, Props.

Established 1857.
J. C. CARSON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies.
Estimates and Price Lists on application. Country orders a specialty.
[Factory at Weidler's Mill]
Salesroom cor. Third and E sts.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN | C. M. STEVENS.
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants
No 42 First St. bet Pine and Ash
AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies etc. Regular sale days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 42 First street,
FRIDAY MAY 7, at 10 A. M.
Walnut, Ash and Cottage Bedroom Suits, [illegible] Parlor Suits and Lounges, [illegible] Carpets and Merchandise.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.
We are instructed to sell [illegible] at the residence No 332 N st. bet [illegible] and [illegible]
ON THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The Furniture of Residence comprising: [illegible] Carpets, Patent Rockers, [illegible] Wicker Rockers, Smyrna Rug, [illegible] Hanging Lamp, [illegible] Bird Cage, Ash Bedroom Suit, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Toilet Sets, [illegible] Extension Table, China and Glassware, Table Cutlery, Crockery, Oil Cloth, Heating Stoves, [illegible] Dining-room and Bedroom Carpets etc., Wide West Cook Stove complete, and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers

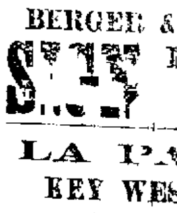
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.
[illegible] at the residence No. 18 North Seventh st. corner of B street,
ON SATURDAY, MAY 8th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The Entire Furniture of Residence,
Comprising in part
Marble top Center Table, Whatnot, Mirror, Pictures, Lace Curtains and Cornice, Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, Hall and Library Lamps, Clock Brackets, Hall Carpets, Walnut Hat Tree, Carpet, Parlor Suit, Walnut Extension Table, [illegible] Cut Glassware, China Ware, Silver plated Ware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Carving Set, Heating Stoves, Bedroom Sets, Spring and Top Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Bureaus, Fine Ash Cupboard etc.
ALSO
No. 8 [illegible] Cook Stove and Fixtures and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers
N. B.—This sale affords an excellent opportunity for buyers of furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER—Office No 18 Washington St.

LARGE AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOTEL FURNITURE.
I will [illegible] at the Occidental Hotel, N. E. cor First and Morrison sts., on
FRIDAY, MAY 7, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
The entire Furniture and Fixtures of said Hotel consisting of one fine Billiard Table with Pool [illegible] one [illegible] also one fine Piano, 2 Parlor Sets, Black Walnut, Maple and Ash Bedroom Sets, Spring, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Blankets, Bedspreads, Comforters, [illegible] Pillows and Bolsters, Sheets, Pillow slips, Single and Double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tea Poys, Washstands, [illegible] Brussels and 3-ply Carpets, Heavy Plated [illegible] Knives, Forks and Spoons, Dining Table [illegible] Cloths, Napkins, Crockery and Glassware, Kitchen Range with Copper Boiler, [illegible] Kettles and [illegible] cooking utensils complete, [illegible] Bar and Bar room Fixtures and Furniture complete. Hotel [illegible] Horses. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

UNQUESTIONABLE CURE
—FOR—
COUGH & COLD.
ALISKY, BAUM & CO.
Celebrated Cough Drop.
COUGH
Recommended by Portland's Best Physicians
For sale at all Druggists and Candy Stores. None genuine except those imprinted with A. B. & Co on one side and Cough on the other.
Beware of Imitations.

OTIS ELEVATORS
Are used throughout the world. The SAFEST, BEST and most ECONOMICAL. Adopted
IN PORTLAND
By Portland Savings Bank, Jacob Kamm (4), Whittier, Fuller & Co., Henry Everding, S G Reed, "Holton House," "St Charles Hotel," Ira Powers and Masonic Hall Association.
IN SAN FRANCISCO:
Odd Fellows' Hall Association, U S Appraisers Stores (3), Hobbs, Wall & Co. (4), H. Levi & Co., J. A. Folger & Co., "Silver State Hotel," Michaels & Wa[illegible] (3), W S Hobart, "Hobart Building" (4), E. Jordon, Safe Deposit Co., Col. Donahue (11), etc.
Water at greatly reduced rates furnished for hydraulic purposes. Inquire of
B. G. WHITEHOUSE,
Portland Water Co's Office.



[illegible] Fire, Burglars
Protection [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
DAYTON & HALL
[illegible] First [illegible] Portland

ORAL DISEASES.
[illegible] mouth and [illegible]
GEO. H. CHANCE, D. D. S.
[illegible]

Business College
2d & Yamhill Sts., A. P. Armstrong, Prin.
[illegible] Writing, Correspondence, [illegible] Banking, Business Forms etc. Catalogue on application. [illegible] executed to order.

BERGER & WADDELL,
SIGN PAINTERS,
110 FIRST ST.
(Up Stairs) 10m1m

LA PALOMA
KEY WEST CIGARS
Are now and will always be
THE LEADING 2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGARS
ASK FOR THEM

LE LE[illegible] & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' and CHILDRENS' UNDERWEAR,
Gents' Shirts and Fancy Goods.
Best Assortment and Lowest Prices,
84 Washington st., bet Third and Fourth.

J. B. CONGLE,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS
Leather and Saddlery Hardware,
108 and 110 Front St., Portland Or.

BICYCLE AGENCY
F. T. MERRILL,
62 First Street, Portland, Oregon
New and second hand wheels in stock. Send for Catalogue.
COLUMBIA VICTOR

PORTLAND BOILER WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAMBOAT AND Stationary Boilers, Sheet Iron Work of all descriptions. Special attention given to repairing in and out of the city. JAMES MONKS, WM. NORTON, Thirteenth and N Sts., Portland.

[illegible]

SPECIAL.

500 dozen Elegant Decorated French China Fruit Plates, scalloped edges, solid color border, with fruit or flower decoration in center,
75 cts. per set.

100 barrels of first quality water Goblets,
20 cts. per set.

50 Elegant Decorated Combination Dinner and Tea Sets, English make, New Queen Anne shape, 130 pieces,
$16.85 per set.

☞ These Special Bargains can only be purchased between the hours of 10 and 11 and 3 and 4 o'clock every day during the week.

THE GREATEST
Bargain House
ON THE COAST.

[illegible]

60 dozen Ladies' Untrimmed Straw Hats, stylish shapes only, in all colors,
20 cts each.

An elegant line of New Summer Hats, trimmed in a variety of ways to meet the tastes of all,
$1.90 each.

These Hats are fully worth $4 and $5. All to be sold during the week, between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 o'clock.

[illegible]

100 pieces of Fancy Satines, all shades, in stripes, checks, figures and foulards
6 cts. per yard.

100 dozen of Berlin Jersey Gloves, all prevailing fashionable shades,
5 cts. pair.

☞To be sold only between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 4 every day during the week.

THE ONLY HOUSE WHERE
THOROUGH GENUINE
BARGAINS CAN
BE FOUND.

[illegible]

[illegible] dozen White Metal Table Spoons, triple plate, warranted
$1.50 set.

10 dozen White Metal Tea Spoons, triple plated
75 cts. set

[illegible] dozen A1 quality Steel Knives and Forks, either Bone, Ebony or Cocoa handles,
75c per set of 6 Knives & Forks.

Bargains, Bargains
AT ALL TIMES.

[illegible]

Special Prices This Week Only.
We offer a Square Rattan Body, full size, upholstered seat, back and sides, with [illegible] Rames goods, at [illegible]

☞All our Carriages have Patent [illegible] Patent Folding Curtains and Patent Hubs.

[illegible]
87 and 89 FIRST ST.
82 to 88 SECOND [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PATENT RIGHT SOLD.—Letters patent were issued to John W. Dudley, of this city, in August last for an improvement in metallic packing for steam engines, etc. Shortly after a company was formed here under the name of the Dudley Metallic packing company to manufacture the improved packing. This company has disposed of its right in said patent for the state of California to the Risdon iron and locomotive works, of San Francisco, one of the most extensive concerns of the kind in that city, for a handsome royalty. A great many different styles of metallic packing have been invented, but the Dudley packing is considered the best of them all. It has been tested on the pumps of the Portland water company, on the engines of the [illegible] and a thorough test was made at the Risdon works, which was of course satisfactory or the purchase of the right would not have been made. The packing has also been tested at the Portland ice works, and the managers say it will save them $1000 a year in ammonia. When Dudley's packing and Wilhelm's divided axle are brought into general use on the railroads of the country, Oregon inventors will take a front seat.

MINING ON LEWIS RIVER.—Dr. M. A. Flinn, of East Portland, returned yesterday from the Lewis river mines, where he has been prospecting for about a week past. Dr. Flinn is an old miner and a metallurgist and assayer of much practical experience, hence his opinion upon the subject of mines is worthy of credence. The doctor says the flaring stories of $50 a day being taken from certain claims are absolutely false, and gives it as his candid judgment that no claim on Lewis river is paying more than $2 per day. He says there is undoubtedly gold throughout the Lewis river country, but not in quantities to make the mining of it profitable by any process other than hydraulic. Many prospecting parties are now scouring the country adjacent to Mt. Rainier, and in all probabilities the coming summer will witness unusual activity in that region. Messrs. H. Thielsen, C. O. Walker and K. C. Payne are now located near the mouth of Cedar creek, whence they are making daily prospecting tours into the surrounding country. They expect to return in a few days.

TOO MUCH EARTH SPILLED.—There is complaint made about the wagons used in hauling away the dirt from excavations being made for the foundations of buildings about to be erected. Of course everybody is pleased to see new brick blocks going up, and the use of so much of the street as is necessary is cheerfully given, and the public put up with the necessary obstruction of streets without a murmur. But when contractors use leaky wagons for hauling dirt, or pile it up so high on them that a portion rolls off along the streets, there is always some growling from the superintendents of streets and street cleaning. It is, of course, impracticable to haul many loads of earth without making a dirty street in the vicinity of the excavation, but from the way a certain city official was eyeing Oak street, between First and Second, yesterday, it was evident that he thought there was more dirt spilled there than was necessary.

SUIT FOR RIGHT OF WAY.—Suit was commenced yesterday in the state circuit court by the Portland & Willamette Valley railway company against J. A. Confer. For cause of action the plaintiff alleges that defendant owns and is in possession of the west half of section 2, township 2 S., R. 1 east, and described as a portion of the southeast quarter of the Socrates H. Tryon donation land claim. That a survey was made of the roadway, track and switches from Portland to Dundee, and it was found necessary and convenient to locate the same through the lands of the defendant. That the plaintiff and defendant cannot agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid for said easement or right of way, and that the damage that will result from the appropriation of such right of way will not exceed $.01. Wherefore plaintiff prays that the compensation to be paid for such right, be adjudged and determined by the court.

PRACTICAL TALK AT THE W. C. T. U.—The Mothers' meeting at W. C. T. U. hall, Monday afternoon, was quite well attended, and the exercises were both interesting and profitable to those present. Dr. Lydia M. Hunt delivered an excellent lecture on the relation of woman's dress, to health, considering especially the needs of growing girls, and pointing out the danger of being ruled by fashion alone, without regard to reason and common sense. The doctor also touched upon many other points of vital interest, and it is to be regretted that every mother in Portland did not hear her. Mrs. Hoxter also made a brief but interesting address, and the subject was further discussed by Dr. Florence King, Mrs. Sackafoose and Mrs. Riggs.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.—The bugle song in Tennyson's "Princess" has long been a favorite with elocutionists. In the entertainment on Friday evening by the High school scholars it is given by sixty voices in concert—by "University students" in their lavender and gold costumes with Oxford caps. They have been well drilled and we anticipate this as one of the most enjoyable features of this occasion. We are sure the excellence of this recitative as given will be appreciated by the audience, who will also sympathize with the young ladies in the pleasure the preparation for the entertainment has given.

OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as the regular Astoria boat was passing Waterford on her up trip, a Chinaman jumped or fell overboard from the gangway. The steamer stopped immediately and lowered a boat, which started for the rescue, but long before the boat reached the spot where he fell the Chinaman sank out of sight. His countrymen who were fellow passengers stated that he was insane, had tried several times to take his life, and jumped into the river at Astoria last week, and they thought his jumping overboard yesterday was with suicidal intent.

UNWORTHY OBJECT OF CHARITY.—The public are warned not to assist Ira Mooney, a well known character of this city, who has been begging clothing and other articles of value from charitably disposed persons and societies and afterwards selling whatever she might procure in order to obtain money with which to satisfy her insatiable appetite for alcoholic stimulants. She has become a growing nuisance to the community, and would not be missed should she leave and not leave her future address.

POLICE COURT.—Yesterday was a dull day in the police court. On motion of deputy district attorney Gleason, the charge against Carl Steinborn of threatening to kill Lizzie Miller was dismissed on his agreeing to leave the city. Miss Miller says the trouble was caused on account of her refusal to marry Steinborn. William Park Hill forfeited bail by failing to appear to answer to a charge of using abusive language.

EXPRESS AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS TO CONFER.—The T. F. Oakes party will return here from Tacoma to-day. [illegible] Tevis, president, and Supt. Valentine of the Wells, Fargo & Co. express company is a passenger on the incoming steamer. The object of their visit here is to endeavor to make arrangements with Mr. Oakes in regard to the carrying of Wells, Fargo's express on the Northern Pacific.

PRIZE POEM.—Mrs. C. A. Coburn, who has been requested to act as judge in the matter hereby awards the prize of $10, offered by Mallis & Co. for the best poem announcing their summer opening of millinery to Miss M. Campbell of 411 South Eighth street. The poem is terse, quaint and original, and will be published in next Sunday's issue of THE OREGONIAN.

DEATH.—On the 22d ult., Mrs. Sarah Robbins, wife of Elias Robbins of Cherry Creek, Coos county, died at Los Angeles, aged 50 years. She was a sister of Capt. Leonard White, one of the pioneer steamboat men of the Willamette river, and came to Oregon in 1843.

THE STAGE

THE CASINO.—Last night a highly fashionable audience greeted Miss Godfrey at her benefit. The performance was first class in every respect, notably the concert between the acts, in which Miss Hall did nicely, and Miss Godfrey and Mr. Murray fairly outdid themselves. The bill for to-night will be "Patience," its last performance for the season. This opera was taken off in the middle of a promising run, and it will no doubt draw a crowded house. On Saturday next the management have decided to give a grand farewell matinee at popular prices, viz., 25c all over the house. "Iolanthe" will constitute the bill, and as it is a fairy spectacle the ladies and children will no doubt crowd the building to its fullest capacity. To-morrow night "Billee Taylor."

NEWSPAPER TALK

John T. Forrest, a writer of ability, has purchased a half interest in the Chehalis *Bee*.

The Seattle *Chronicle* and *Call* have been merged into a new paper, to be called the *Tribune*.

The Eugene City *Guard* to hand bears date of "Saturday, April 31, 1886." Great Cæsar! And in Oregon, too!

John A. Gray, whom many will remember as pastor of the First Baptist church in Portland, is now editor of the Coos Bay *Coast Mail*. Mr. Gray is one of the finest orators on the coast.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT SUED.

Persons who Furnished Material on the High School Building Trying to Recover their Dues Amounting to Nearly $20,000

John C. Carson, J. C. Bayar, H. C. Bishop, J. A. Martin and others yesterday brought suit in the state circuit court against the school district, to recover for material furnished to contractor DeBurgh and used in the erection of the High school building.

The complaint states that on the 1[illegible]th day of April, 1885, Charles R. DeBurgh entered into a contract with the school district to finish the High school building on or before August 2[illegible], 1885, for $40,000, conformable with the drawings and specifications of Wm. Stokes, the architect, and in consideration of which the district promised to pay C. R. DeBurgh $40,000, as follows: Seventy-five per cent on the material used and labor performed as the work should progress, and the remainder on the completion of the contract.

It was further provided in the terms of said contract that should the owner at any time during the progress of said building request any alterations, additions or omissions, it was at liberty to do so without affecting in any way said contract, and the same was to be added to or deducted from the amount of said contract price by a fair and reasonable valuation.

That the defendant refused to pay DeBurgh 5 per cent of the material used and labor required to complete the contract as the work progressed, though requested to do so, and there now remains due and unpaid on the contract price, and not including any of the materials hereinafter mentioned, the sum of $1282.45. That during the progress of the work on said building under the contract the defendant required the said contractor to make divers and sundry alterations and additions to the work on said building specified in said contract, all of which were duly made by said contractor, and were of the reasonable value of $13,526.3. That by reason thereof and of neglect to pay for said work as the same progressed, the said contractor was put to great expense and delayed in the completion of said building, and the same was not completed until the 2d day of December, 1885. That by failure and neglect of defendant to pay for said work as the same became due under the contract, DeBurgh was put to great trouble and expense, and being without means himself, his employes refused to proceed with said work, by reason of which he sustained $5000 damages.

That on January 30th last Charles R. DeBurgh, being indebted to John C. Carson, Bayer & Stauch, Bishop & Smith, John Dommerberg, Foster & Robertson, D. W. Williams, Wilson Bros., Kelly, Dunne & Co., Blake & McFall, Portland Lumbering company and others, for and on account of materials furnished by said parties, and used in said building, he duly assigned to these plaintiffs his said account, for the benefit of the said parties aforesaid, to whom he is indebted. Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against said defendant for $19,818.90 and costs.

Williams & Willis, attorneys for plaintiffs.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, May 4.

Mrs. H. C. George, of Portland, is visiting friends in Salem.

Mrs. Pierce H. Dawson, nee Miss Zella Miller, of San Francisco, is visiting her relatives in this city.

Prof. J. M. Coomer has been engaged to teach the band connected with the Indian school at Chemawa.

Mr. Lemuel Hibbard, a well known resident of Silverton, recently died in that city, in the 77th year of his age.

Hon. Joseph G. Gray, of Eugene City, has been visiting friends and relatives in this city for several days past.

Frank Waters has been re-engaged as Mr. Hendricks' assistant in the express office of Wells, Fargo & Co. in this city.

Edward Doberco and Miss Caroline Johnson were married in this city a few days since, Adam Stephens, J. P., officiating.

The Owls, of this city, and the Doubtfuls, of McMinnville, will play the second of a series of match games of baseball in this city on Friday next.

A 3-year old child of John Farrar had his toes badly mashed yesterday while playing around a building which was being moved on Chemeketa street.

The May party given by the young people of this city on Friday evening last was largely attended and proved one of the most brilliant events of the season.

At last reports, Mrs. Mary Payton, of this city, was visiting friends in Princes Road, Liverpool, England, and expected in a short time to start for her old home in Germany.

A tiny young lady put in her appearance yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gray, and announced her intention of camping with them for several years to come.

The McCoy building association has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state, with C. E. Worthington, O. M. Kelly and T. J. Graves as incorporators; capital stock, $1250.

The wiring of the public buildings for the introduction of the electric light system is progressing as rapidly as could be expected. Over four miles of wire have been used in the capitol building alone.

Our citizens are anticipating a rare musical treat to-morrow evening, the occasion being the initial appearance of Miss Belle DuBois, of Portland, assisted by Miss May Cook, Miss Hattie Parrish, Miss Smith, Miss Breyman and Prof. Parvin. This array of talent ought and no doubt will draw out an excellent house.

The first year of Rev. E. J. Thompson's pastorate of the Presbyterian church in this city closed on Sunday last. His labors here have been eminently successful, over 150 accessions to the church having been made since that time, and the friendship between pastor and people being more firmly cemented than ever before.

Two new fire and marine insurance companies have recently deposited the necessary $50,000 U. S. bonds with the state authorities for the purpose of transacting business in this state, viz: The Anglo Nevada assurance corporation, of San Francisco, California, with George A. Steel as agent and attorney, and the American fire insurance company, of Philadelphia, Penn., with Milton W. Smith as agent and attorney.

The following is a list of the graduates in the various courses of the Willamette university during the coming commencement week: Classical course—F. M. Anderson, T. W. Atkinson, N. [illegible] Ann Allyn Cooke, Lena Irwin, Susie Barrington, W. P. Mathews, Monroe Newport, [illegible] Miller, D. T. Riddle, W. T. Rigby, S. W. Stryker. Latin Scientific course—Lottie P. Albin, Rebecca G. Brown, Tillie [illegible], Sallie Newton. Modern Literature and Art course—Maude Parvin. Scientific course—Wm. J. Culver. Teachers' course—A. W. Bowersox, Marion [illegible] Gleason, Lulu Munkers, Chas. H. Packenham, Edith Parkhurst, Otto Wilson. Business course—Clair A. Laker, Wm. H. Hod[illegible], Minnie Munkers, Harry Singleton, Bennu Snell. Those who will receive degrees from the college of liberal arts are H. S. Goddard, L. F. Conn, S. B. Piper and Maggie Caples. The graduates from the conservatory are Lizzie Dearborn and Nellie Cline. C. A. Packenham will graduate from the law department.

THE PROHIBITION CAUSE.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, May 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Believing that THE OREGONIAN is a fearless and outspoken public journal, having for some time witnessed with what magnanimity it has published the opinions of those who differ with it, induces me to review an editorial headed "The dead horses of reform," in your issue of May 1. You indicate a willingness to see the prohibitionists stand up and be counted. For this expression of good will towards prohibition, I thank you, though it must be confessed that it is much of the sameness as the good will of the husband who from a position of safety viewed the contest between his wife and the bear.

You say: "In Rhode Island the prohibitionists, by wisely refusing to make a third party movement, recently swept that state."

Pray, why should a third party in that state, founded upon the prohibition idea, prevent the people from voting prohibition, when the two grand old parties opposed to the idea could not? Are our worst enemies our best friends, and vice versa? After all, is it not a little strange that men should be so afraid of a third party when it is acknowledged by many of the best men of the nation that the two old parties are only kept apart by two things. First, the offices. Second, the names. Eliminate these two ideas and it would be difficult to distinguish between the average democratic and republican platforms. Again you say: "Suppose there was a prohibitory amendment planted to-day in every state constitution, etc., what good? What could be accomplished that is not accomplished without the passage of such amendments to the state and federal constitutions?" I answer, let the numerous violators of constitutional, prohibitory law, both in Kansas and Iowa speak from behind iron bars and tell, and while you listen to their mournful reply I desire to ask if constitutional law ratified by a lawfully constituted majority, is not to be obeyed, pray what is the use of constitutions? But that illustration about the federal constitution and the colored voters of the South.

Seriously, I shall expect you henceforth to advocate the repeal of that amending clause from the federal constitution, inasmuch as all colored voters do not get their votes counted. Why should a law against the crime of trafficing in intoxicating drinks be declared a failure because it is not more successfully enforced, than the laws against murder, adultery, etc.? Why should an influential journal undertake to prejudice the people against the enforcement of a law, the design of which is to do away with the most fruitful source of crime, pauperism, wretchedness and unjust taxation? Why undertake to regulate by unequal taxation a monstrous business that has successfully resisted every effort at regulation, and that is destroying more precious lives than war, famine and pestilence," so declared by the greatest of living statesmen? In the same issue you report that of the 166 arrests made by the police of Portland during the month of April, eighty-nine of them were for drunkenness, and from the causes as stated for which the other seventy-seven were arrested, no one who reads, will doubt but that whisky was either the immediate or remote cause of more than one-half of them, so it is easily seen that at least three-fourths of these crimes, as well as the expense, come from saloons under the license system, and that too, when the law expressly forbids selling to drunkards. Can prohibition make a worse showing? Let us try it.

COUNTY SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION.

The following is the apportionment for the various school districts of Multnomah county for the ensuing year:

District.		No. Pupils.	Amount.
1	Portland	7158	$ 913 70
2	East Portland	297	1 5[illegible] 55
3	East Portland	35	330
4	Gresham	39	308 35
	Mount Tabor	118	[illegible]
7	East Portland	12	260 30
8	Powell's Valley	45	281 75
10	Powell's Valley	61	264 15
11	Arthur	8	142 70
12	Lent's	1	415 65
13	Fulton	32	214 80
14	Portland	58	348 40
16	Cleone	13	271 45
17	East Portland	63	374 45
18	East Portland	40	[illegible]56 00
19	Arthur	37	240 55
20		34	225 10
21	East Portland	1741	9 018 15
22	Portland	91	270 60
23	Bethany	14	250 85
25	St. John	39	245 70
28	East Portland	38	173 60
30	East Portland	24	4,334 80
31	Albina	832	585 60
32	Portland	104	642 25
33	Portland	115	127 25
34	Sauvie's	15	245 70
35	Taylor	38	245 10
36	Rooster Rock	45	281 15
37	Portland	12	111 80
38	Willamette Slough	27	189 05
39	Taylor	21	1[illegible]3 60
40	Mount Tabor	7[illegible]	465 85
41	Rooster Rock	2	111 80
44	Mount Tabor	75	430 25
45	East Portland	31	209 65
46	Cascades, W. T.		137 55
48	Sandy	23	165 45
48	Taylor	15	127 25

Joint districts of Multnomah with—

	Dist.		No. Pupils.	Amount.
Clackamas	[illegible]	Pleasant Home	37	537 76
Columbia	[illegible]	Scappoose	19	115 35
Clackamas	13	Fulton	17	105 65
Clackamas	15	Portland	44	[illegible]3 25
Washington	[illegible]3	Portland	18	102 70
Washington	42	Portland	78	444 70
Clackamas	53	Sandy	4	30 65
Washington	6[illegible]	Cedar Mill	4	27 10
Clackamas	[illegible]0	Selwood	113	719 05
Clackamas	83	Gresham	8	57 85

Whole amount of apportionment, $64,318 30; number of pupils, 12,0[illegible]4; rate per pupil, $5 15.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

Information filed against Amos Harvey, of Oregon City, for selling liquor to Indians. This is not Mr. Harvey's first offense of this kind.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT, NO. 2.

Mary M. Nice vs. Henry N. Nice, Flora Poor vs. D. E. Poor, Mary Thacker vs. Thomas Thacker, and May E. Haskell vs. W. P. Haskell, all actions for divorce referred to Judge Stearns to take testimony and report.

Judge Stearns yesterday sentenced the boy David Gray to the penitentiary for five years. This is the lowest penalty provided for by law for the crime of arson.

In the case of Sarah Donahue vs. Owen Donahue a motion to strike out parts of the complaint was disallowed.

Judge Smith will not try any jury cases this week.

Of the jury summoned for the May term of the state circuit court, ten were accepted and twenty-one excused. A special venire had to be issued in consequence.

CASE APPEALED.

During the month of June, 1885, J. S. Fromer obtained a judgment in Justice Bybee's court against A. L. Nicklin for $100 and costs. Nicklin, in his answer to the complaint, set up that instead of his being in Fromer's debt, Fromer owed him $250. Yesterday notice of an appeal of the case to the state circuit court was filed with the county clerk.

COUNTY COURT—PROBATE.

Estate of John Bellew, sale of real estate confirmed.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Finnegan, final account of administrator approved.

LAW.

Dalgleish & Frazier vs. Wittermood, tried and submitted.

SUPREME COURT

SALEM, May 3.

W. C. Pickett and Louis Solomon, respondent, vs. M. S. [illegible], appellant; appeal from Lane county, argued and submitted.

On motion of Hon. George G. Bingham, Mr. John L. Rand was admitted to practice.

May 4.

Hiram Lee, respondent, vs. Alexander Cooley, appellant; appeal from Lane county, argued and submitted.

OREGON POLITICS

GRANT COUNTY DEMOCRATS

At the Grant county democratic county convention held recently the following nominations were made: Delegates to state convention, Morton D. Clifford, M. S. Hellman, M. Dustin, P. S. Wilson; senator, J. H. Hamilton; representative, M. C. Caldwell; judge, G. I. Hazeltine; sheriff, A. C. Doro; treasurer, C. P. Cresap; school superintendent, H. F. Dodson; assessor, M. D. Cameron; surveyor, R. E. Williams; coroner, E. P. Horsley.

The Dalles *Times-Mountaineer* declares its reporter could find only two men in that city who were not candidates for some office, and they were going back to Missouri next month.

CURRY COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Curry county have nominated a county ticket as follows: For representative, Seal Crook; commissioners, D. Carey and J. R. Wilson; sheriff, T. J. Stitt; clerk, Will Gauntlett; treasurer, Walter Sutton; assessor, J. F. Haynes; surveyor, F. S. Moore; school superintendent, F. Stewart.

PERSONAL

Mrs. W. L. Bowles of Brooklyn, New York, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Foster.

Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Warsaw, Indiana, is a passenger on the incoming steamer. It is supposed that he will assume the pastorate of Calvary church.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Woman Shot and Killed by the Discharge of a Rifle in the Hands of her Husband

A most distressing accident occurred last Sunday afternoon at the residence of William H. Galvani, a civil engineer, formerly in the employ of the O. R. & N. Co., but now farming in the foothills, eleven miles northwest of Greenville, Washington county. Mr. Galvani and his wife had started out to call on a neighbor, and on the way met two other neighbors coming to see them, so they returned home. As is natural, every one living in that wooded section is provided with a firearm of some sort, and in the course of the afternoon the conversation turned on guns. Mr. Galvani exhibited to his visitors his Martini Henry rifle, which was loaded, but locked so as to prevent it from being discharged. While handling it some one must have opened the lock, for just as it was handed to Mr. Galvani to be put away the cartridge went off killing his wife instantly. The bullet struck her in the jaw, passed through the throat, severing the large blood vessels, and through the shoulder. The unfortunate woman never moved, and died with a smile on her face. She was 19 years of age, born in Odessa, Russia, and came to Portland about three years ago. She was married to Mr. Galvani, who is also from Odessa, a little over two years ago. He was almost distracted by the dreadful mishap and feels that his fate is worse than hers.

An inquest was held by the coroner of Washington county, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

The remains were brought to this city yesterday and taken to De Linn's undertaking establishment, from whence the funeral will take place at 9 o'clock this morning.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts. San Francisco.

Save Your

MONEY

Until Saturday, May 8.

[illegible]

Having purchased the entire stock of

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, ETC.,

Of the well known Clothier and Hatter, W. J. QUINN, will,

On Saturday, May 8th,

Display the above stock on our counters, and give our customers and the public in general

A Good Opportunity to Secure the Best Bargains ever offered in the city of Portland.

The stock consists of all the Latest Styles

—IN—

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS

of all descriptions, and

HATS of the Latest Fashions.

All of which will be sold at

50c on the Dollar.

This is a Good Chance to buy

Good Goods at Half their Regular Value!

REMEMBER, this sale commences Saturday, May 8th, and will continue until the entire stock is disposed of.

Bargains for Everybody.

Call and convince yourselves of the above facts.

[illegible]

85 AND 187 FIRST ST.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

UNCLE MYERS 189 First St.,

Will let you have money on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and other valuables. Goods sold at Great Bargains. Mail orders solicited. 221j

Mahogany, Spanish Cedar, Walnut, Oak and Cherry

Lumber and Veneers.

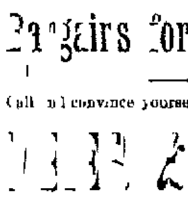
Oak Ship Timber & Locust Tree Nails.

JOHN W. GMORE,

188 Spear Street, San Francisco. 241f

OPAL—BREATHE VITALIZED AIR—SETS TEETH $10—EASTERN PRICES—FILL[illegible]—STARK ST.—ROOM 54—UNION BLOCK

FLORAL GARDEN.



Kutzschan & Scheydecker

FLOWERS

For Bouquets and Funeral Decorations. Large stock

ROSES and PLANTS,

Ornaments, Trees, Shrubs, Coniferous, Evergreen, Fruit Trees. Drawings, Plans and laying out of Parks and Gardens by contract.

147 Market st., cor. Seventh.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, Tinners' & Plumbers' Stock and Tools, House furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.

94 and 96 Front st.

Depot of Northwestern Foundry.

DR. NEWCASTLE, Dentist. [illegible] prices. 167 [illegible]

KOEN,

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. Second and Morrison Streets,

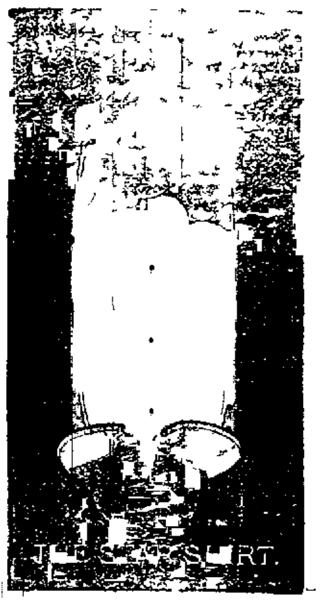
READY MADE CLOTHING GUARANTEED TO FIT ALL SHAPES AND SIZES

DON'T STAND

Upon the order to come, but come at once and and see what we can do for you in the way of supplying your Clothing requirements for Spring. Whether your tastes be plain or fastidious, no matter, we have provided liberally for both extremes, and also for those which run between. Every garment we offer is of recent manufacture and of latest design. Our prices are the very lowest, and speak for themselves. They are marked on the tickets attached to the garments, so that intending purchasers may read them. We call your special attention to our Nobby Suits in Summer weights, the finest lines ever brought to this city—fresh new goods and made expressly for us.

FAT MAN'S AND EXTRA SIZES.

We have an elegant lot of very large suits at very low prices.


THE STAR SHIRT.

The Most Perfect-Fitting Shirt,

Made by White Labor in Connecticut.

Open Back or Front.

The Star Shirt defies all the low-priced trash Shirts made—on the coast by Chinese labor. The Star Shirt, at the popular prices of $1, $1.50 and $2 each is the best value ever offered in White Shirts. We have in stock a full line of this popular brand, and guarantee a perfect fit. Try one and you will wear no other.

CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS.

Elegant Styles in all the new colors, at $3.50, $4 and $5.

We have full lines of

LINEN DUSTERS,

ALPACA DUSTERS,

BARTENDER COATS,

ALPACA AND DUCK COATS,

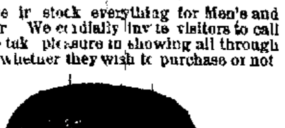
WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS,

FANCY MARSEILLES VESTS,

BOYS' SUMMER COATS,

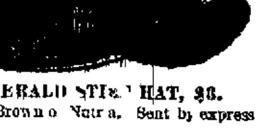
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, ETC.

We have in stock everything for Men's and Boys' wear. We cordially invite visitors to call on us. We take pleasure in showing all through our store, whether they wish to purchase or not.



HERALD STIFF HAT, $3.

Black, Brown or Natural. Sent by express for 25c extra.



MIXED HAT, $1 each.

Blue, Brown or Natural. By mail 5c extra.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any address, with samples. When writing for samples, tell us what you want, whether sack or frock coat, about what price, and what is your chest measure.

KOEN [illegible]

Golden Rule Bazaar

189-191 First Street,

Bet. Yamhill & Taylor.

LAWN TENNIS,

LAWN TENNIS RACKETS,

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

BABY CARRIAGES.

40 STYLES 40

—FROM—

$5 00 UPWARDS $5 00

Excellent Carriages at $7 50 & $10.

BABY CARRIAGES.

HAMMOCKS,

CROQUET,

BASEBALL BATS.

We call attention to New Goods in Our

OUR BASKET DEPARTMENT.

TINWARE AT BARGAIN PRICES.

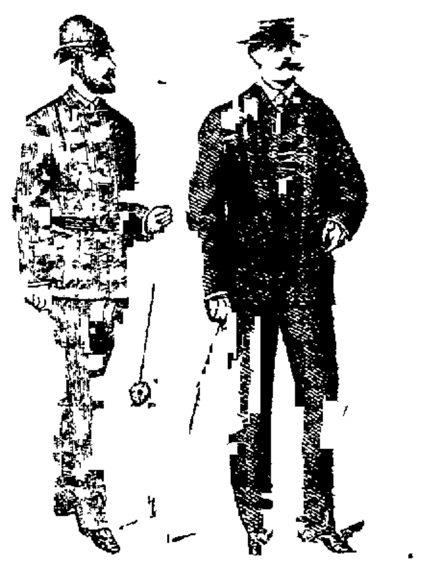
TOYS, DOLLS, VELOCIPEDES, WAGONS, ETC., ETC., AT

Golden Rule Bazaar

STREET CLOTHES!

Can't Rely on the Weather,

—BUT—



A. B. STEINBACH & CO.,

—THE—

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.

—AT THE—

Cor. First and Morrison sts.

Offer Clothing suitable for all kinds of weather. The chilly weather of the past week created quite a demand for our line of FINE SPRING OVERCOATS, and we satisfied all who came. We have still a splendid assortment on hand. We make a specialty of LINE DRIVING and TRAVELING DUSTERS in Linen, Serge and Mohair, ranging from $1.50 upward. Our Nobby Suits, suitable for this season, are in great demand. Call and see them before sizes are broken.

Remember, we guarantee to fit you no matter how large clothes you wear.

Samples with plain rules for self measurement sent to any address. Please state when ordering whether you require a Sack or Frock Coat.

A. B. STEINBACH & CO., CLOTHIERS & HATTERS, COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. PORTLAND

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

CATTLE!

16 Herefords, 1 Aberdeen Angus.

T. A. FLETCHER,

Member and Manager of the well known Indiana Blooded Stock Co. of Indianapolis, arrived in Portland April 1st with

16 Yearling Hereford Bulls, One 18-mos. Angus Bull.

If not sold before May 5 will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on that day at the Grand Stables, cor. N. Second and E st., Portland.

Every animal is accompanied with certificate of registry in the American Hereford Record. Each buyer will be furnished with that guarantee at the time of sale.

TERMS—If required, four months' time will be given with approved security. 2m3

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. O. A. DENNIS.

Lately from the East, has opened a New Stock of Millinery

At 109 Morrison, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

Where she invites the ladies of Portland to give her a call. Hats trimmed to order and fitting a specialty.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE BATHERS.

Before her father's wigwam—(maiden glory of the forest!)—
In her scarlet blanket crouching by the trader's blue-eyed mate,
Wee-no-nah, Indian princess, her black hair bound with coral,
Watched stealthily a group upon the grass beyond the gate.

Her father in the foreground, brown and brawny, plumed and painted,
Every inch a kingly savage, with his scalp-knife in his belt,
Pointed out a distant valley to a fair New England stranger,
Whose negro servant, near them, by his master's trappings knelt.

Closely watching, like a panther, with her velvet eyes half open,
The little princess murmured to the trader's wife apart:
"Brown as autumn leaves, my father; white as snow the pale-faced chieftain;
Black, the other, as the stormcloud ere the lightning rends its heart.

"Tell me, woman, wise in magic, hath the Manitou a meaning
When he paints the warriors of the nations white, and brown, and black?"
The trader's blue-eyed consort smiling answered, sidewise leaning,
As she shifted to her bosom the baby on her back:

"Wee-no-nah, 'tis a legend by the Seminoles narrated,
Told at night about the camp-fires where the trader's rest hath been—
That Manitou, when earth was new three white-skin'd braves created,
And led them to a little lake, and bade them bathe therein.

"The first sprang promptly at his word, and plunging, came out fairer
Than when he entered; but his bath had troubled all the lake;
And he who followed (white at first) was stained with copper color,
And he who lingered last, came forth as black as loam could make.

"Then Manitou cast down upon the grass beside the water,
Three magic gifts (mysterious hid in skin of deer or doe),
And bade the bathers choose at will. The heaviest and hugest
The negro seized, and, opening, found a spade, a rake, a hoe.

"The red man next his treasure grasps—and lo! from out their wrappings,
A fishing rod and tomahawk, with bow and arrows, fall;
While, last and least, the white man's choice,—within a tiny package,
Are pen and ink and paper,—grandest, noblest gifts of all!

"So thou seest, young Wee-no-nah," laughed the bold wife of the trader.
As she sprang upon her feet, and slung the baby on her back—
"Thou seest, little princess, that the Manitou had meaning
When he changed the pale-faced bathers of the lake to brown and black!"

—*Eleanor C. Donnelly, in Chicago Times.*

TRAGEDY OF THE RUE DES MARTINS.

BY ANNA KATHARINE GREEN, AUTHOR OF "THE MYSTERY OF THE MILL," ETC.

[Written for The Oregonian.]

I was walking along the Rue des Martins. I was thoughtful, for I had just been witness to a sight that greatly moved me. My duties as a reporter for one of the large Paris dailies had taken me to Havre just as the ship came in which brought the communists home from exile, and hardened, as I confess myself to be, to the more frequent aspects of human suffering, the sight of those men crowding forward to catch the first glimpse of country and the friends who had come to meet them touched me with a feeling that was not unlike compassion. I was thinking of them and wondering what sort of fate awaited the older men I saw there, when a sudden cry from over my head startled me from my musings, and looking up I saw a woman peering out of the top window of a wretched apartment.

She showed such signs of distress in her countenance that I at once knew something terrible had occurred within, and foreseeing matter for my next article, I immediately entered the house.

I found myself confronted by frightened faces everywhere. All the inmates knew that something was wrong on the top floor, but no one knew just what. They followed me when they saw me determined to find out. The consequence was that a small crowd pressed behind me as I mounted the last stair; a crowd that seemed to awe if not alarm the trembling woman who awaited me at the top, for she started back as she saw it, muttering to herself:

"Mon Dieu! Elise never had so many visitors before!"

A door swinging on its hinges at the right of this woman at once attracted my attention. Advancing with small ceremony, I threw it open. I found my expectations more than realized. On the bed before me lay the outstretched form of a woman, the pallor and fixedness of whose face bespoke death. Not a natural death either, for she was dressed as if she had just come in from the street, with the exception of her bonnet, which lay on the floor beside her, where it had evidently been flung by a careless hand. Otherwise the room was in perfect order, I may even say in holiday order. From the work neatly folded on the shelf to the small bunch of fresh flowers that adorned a table set out with an untouched meal—a meal which, even in the hurried glance I gave it I saw was arranged for two—all bespoke one of those rare days of rest and relaxation which now and then enter a French working woman's life.

But the dead face on the pillow! What did it betoken? Had murder crept into this humble dwelling or was it a suicide I beheld? Involuntarily drawing nearer the bed, I looked at the face before me more closely. It was that of a young and pretty woman, and while touchingly meagre and sad was touchingly delicate also. It was almost a lady's face, and had it not been for the evidence of toil displayed by the hands I should certainly have taken it for such. As it was I could not doubt that a real working woman lay there, though from the marks of refinement observable in her dress and the presence of certain choice books on the shelf over her head, she was evidently a woman of taste and education.

"It is a suicide!" I declared, seeing a bottle of well-known poison protruding from under the pillow.

"Of course it is," murmured a voice over my shoulder. "Don't you see what she has written on that paper near you?"

I glanced down at the table by which I was standing and saw a sheet of common note paper inscribed with these words:

My husband was a communist and was exiled. He was all I had in the world, and since his departure I have only lived to see him again. But I had no news, no letter. I have been patient, however, for I have waited for this day. But it has come, and it has not brought him. I went to the ship myself and looked at every man who left it. He was not amongst them. So now I know he is dead. That being so, there is no more reason why I should live.

ELISE PICARD.

Involuntarily I had read these words aloud. A murmur of almost ferocious sympathy greeted them from the crowd that had gathered at my back. The sound disturbed me, for my thoughts had flown at once to the ship and that throng of pale and eager men I had myself seen in the morning. I felt a strange inclination to be alone, and shouldering my way out past the humble table set so touchingly with a meal never destined to be eaten I made my way into the hall.

But before I could reach the stairs a woman advanced and laid her hand on my arm. It was the same who had given the first alarm.

"Would you mind stepping into my room a minute?" she asked. "There is something I should like to show you."

Naturally curious, I followed at once.

"What is it?" I inquired, when we were shut in an apartment of even scantier proportions than the one we had just left.

"Only some letters which Elise put into my hands a little while ago—before—before she showed herself so tired of life. You see we had been neighbors here, and Elise, though she was far above me—she was born a lady, monsieur—was kind to me, and told me many of her griefs. I could not appreciate them all, for I never was educated, but I do know what it is to love, for I had a good husband myself once, and so when she spoke of him I could understand. And there was not a day she did not speak of him. It was as if he always stood at her side. Her very eyes had a far away look, as if she was seeing something more than the rest of us did. I used to have an awe of her, especially when she smiled to herself."

"It is very sad," said I. "And did she never hear from him after he was taken away?"

"No. She never doubted that he lived, though, and would come back. 'I feel it here,' she used to say, laying her hand on her heart. 'Why else do I live?' she would add. Only yesterday her face was like the sunlight. 'I am sure he will come home with the rest,' she cried, and then I shall know why he did not write. Did you see how she had his dinner ready? I went with her to market, and it was touching to hear her say, 'I must get his,' or 'I must get that; he used to like it so.'"

"Did you go with her to the wharf?" I asked, willing to learn all I could.

"No, monsieur. She didn't seem to want me to. But I shall never forget the look she gave me as she went out of the door. There wasn't any doubt in it! To my foolish mind it seemed to say, 'I shall never be lonely in this room any more.' Mon Dieu! when I think how that look must have brightened when she saw the poor wanderers crowding forward out of the ship and then have faded away to what it was when she came back alone my heart is ready to break."

"You saw her, then, after her return?"

"A moment. She came to my door with the letters you have there. As soon as I saw her I knew what had happened, but I couldn't speak. My tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of my mouth. You see, I had been as sure as she that he would be there with the rest."

"Didn't you say anything then?"

"Not a word; she didn't give me a chance. 'My husband is dead,' was her greeting as she opened the door. 'I looked in the face of every one of the exiles as they left the ship, and he was not there. I want to leave these letters with you; they were meant for him.' And without looking me in the face she laid the package down with a slow, stiff movement, as if she were already half dead herself, then went out and closed the door. There was something in her look which told me not to follow her."

"But weren't you afraid of what she would do? Didn't you fear she might commit suicide?"

"No, sir. Yet if I had I don't think I should have followed her." Then, as I looked up surprised, the good woman hastened to say:

"It is a sadder story than you think. If you care to hear—"

I did not wait for her to finish.

"Tell me all you know about it," said I.

The woman eagerly complied. The facts which she gave me, together with a few others afterwards gleaned by me from a different source, form the basis of the following history, a history which I am sure you will pardon me for giving in my own words rather than in those of my informants:

Elise Lepage was not a beauty, yet in her earlier youth, at least, she possessed a charm which always insured her the admiration and very often the love of those with whom she came in contact. Her father who was a musician of somewhat mediocre talent, recognized this charm, and in his simple way calculated upon its winning her a suitable husband, notwithstanding his small means and her consequent lack of a dowry. To him she was a paragon, and when, at the close of a long day of unremitting labor at the piano, he saw her approaching him in a dainty fresh robe, ready for their usual walk on the boulevard, his face would light up with such pride and joy that the loving girl who watched him felt the tear gush to her eye at the same moment the smile rose to her lip.

They lived in a plain but sufficiently comfortable apartment, and had for neighbors two young men, by the name of Picard, brothers. These two young men occupied the apartment above them; and one of them, the youngest, having some taste for music, a natural acquaintance had sprung up between him and M. Lepage, which presently involved the older brother and Mlle. Lepage. The consequence was that Jean, the elder brother, fell in love with the fresh, charming young girl, and, being himself a man of no conventional prejudices—the future communist in fact—he offered to marry her without any other fortune than that of her youth and many virtues. The old father was delighted. First, because he felt himself failing in health and was anxious to see his darling's future secured; and, secondly, because he liked this man better than any one else in the world, save and excepting always his dear and much-admired daughter. Why he felt this extraordinary affection for a man of whom he was forced to acknowledge to himself that he knew but little he could not have told if he had tried. Certainly it was not because he understood him, because he did not; nor was it because the other possessed attractions of a peculiar or marked character. Jean Picard was not handsome nor even was he gifted in manner or conversation, yet old M. Lepage loved him and hailed the prospect of his being his son-in-law with as much fervor as, if he were the owner of millions instead of being the physician in one of the poorest and worst paying quarters in the city. He trusted him, and that fact, perhaps, illustrates the character of the two men. For Jean Picard was to be trusted in all matters of the heart and conscience; it was only his head that was at fault, or perhaps I should say his temperament. He had inherited traditions of the first revolution, and believed absolutely in the might of the people. But of this he had nothing to say in these days, his head and heart being joined in the one wish, the one hope, the one purpose, to make Elise his wife.

The evening which he had chosen to speak to M. Lepage—he had never breathed a word of his desires to Elise herself—was, as he afterwards remembered, an especially beautiful one. The moon was shining, and as, filled with the joy of a successful suit, he stepped from the apartment of M. Lepage something in the quiet beauty of this round and serene orb touched the poetry that exists with all true dye in the heart, and drew him, in spite of his usually active ways, to a window opening from the corridor on a small garden belonging to the *concierge*. He was looking from this window and dreaming of Elise, when his glance, which had been mechanically fixed upon a leafy retreat beneath him, became earnest, deep and inquiring, and with a startled gesture of surprise he bent forward and listened as if his life depended upon his hearing what went on in the garden below him. Had he seen anything which threatened his happiness, and if so what?

His firm and controlled countenance tells little, but his wandering look and the unsteady step with which he leaves the window and betakes himself to his own room bespeak strong agitation. If we follow him and watch him as a half hour after he slowly rouses from the deep and troubled brooding into which he had sunk immediately upon his entrance, and turning towards the door, waits with a look not to be mistaken for the advance of the step just becoming audible upon the stairs, we shall undoubtedly learn from his own lips what it is that has disturbed him so deeply at a moment he esteemed himself so profoundly blessed.

Yet is he going to speak? His lips have opened, his face has assumed a terrible expression, he has even advanced two paces toward the door to meet the expected comer, when suddenly he pauses. The face he sees before him is not the one he anticipated. It is that of his brother, to be sure, but it does not wear the look he had schooled himself to meet, the triumphant look that goes with happy love, however wrongfully it may be won. The surprise upsets him, and for a moment the words falter on his tongue, then all his manhood reasserts itself, and, imperiously beckoning his brother to enter, he closes the door and stands with the handle still in his grasp, looking at Camille.

"You are in trouble," said he, shortly: "What is it?" Then as he saw his brother stir and uneasily drop his eyes, added bitterly: "Have you told her what you are, and does she refuse to marry you?"

Camille, who was of a fiery nature, but who for certain reasons stood somewhat in awe of his brother, looked for a moment as if he could have leaped at his throat but he restrained himself, and while the veins swelled on his forehead and his face grew fiery red he stammered:

"Whom do you mean by her? I do not understand you."

"That is not true; you understand me perfectly," was the rude but brave Jean's straightforward response. "But, if you must have names I allude to Elise, the pure, innocent, high-minded girl whom by arts I do not profess to understand you have succeeded in pleasing, till, for aught I know, she considers you a model of virtue and goodness."

"And if she did"—broke in the other impetuously.

Jean drew a deep breath and drew slowly back.

"I should undeceive her," he declared, "if by the act I alienated her good will forever."

Camille, who for some cause did not resent the first clause of this sentence, started at the second, and gave his brother a sharp look.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed he, with as much wonder as jealousy in his tone. "Do you love her too?"

The look which Jean turned upon his brother made that other's weak and selfish heart stand still.

"I love her," said he. "I will not say *too* for you do not love her. Had you loved her you would have fled from her instead of using all your arts secretly to win her. A criminal—"

"Hush!" exclaimed the other, with a terrified look around him that for some reason made Jean quail with a sense of apprehension. "Do you want to draw the police upon me?"

With a stride Jean advanced upon his brother, and laying his strong hand on his shoulders, uncompromisingly turned him towards the light.

"You tremble!" he muttered under his breath. "You shrink, and your face is like marble. Mon Dieu, Camille, is there anything new?"

With a suppressed cry Camille tore himself from his brother's hands.

"Who has given you the right to question me?" he cried. "I will not have it. I have had enough of your spying." And flinging himself violently towards the door of his own room, he was on the point of disappearing from Jean's presence when the latter, with another movement of his strong arm, drew him back, and himself entered the apartment.

In an instant he came back. His face was like stone and he had in his hand a valise fully packed, which he set heavily down on the table before Camille's eyes.

"What does that mean?" he asked. "Where are you going and why have you kept your departure a secret from me?"

For a moment the stricken Camille did not reply; then he broke down, and, flinging himself on his knees, burst forth with the cry:

"I am a ruined man, Jean, I—I tried it again, and this time it will be found out. To-morrow, to-night, possibly, my employer will look over his books, and—"

"How much is it?" broke in Jean, in a low, strained voice.

"Ten thousand francs," murmured the other. "All gone."

"Lost at play?"

Camille nodded his head.

Jean drew back, covering his face for a moment with his hands.

"I have just that amount," he said, "saved up. Your employer shall have it to-morrow. As for you," he added bitterly, "I wash my hands of you. This is twice." His voice broke, and he hurriedly withdrew to the window, as if the sight of his brother's face maddened him.

He returned almost instantly, however, and walking straight up to Camille, demanded: "What were you doing there?" pointing sternly below. "This bag shows you intended to abscond to-night. Were you bidding her farewell or—" He had not strength to finish, but his look filled up the hiatus left by his words.

Camille faltered beneath that glance. If he could have seen a way to escape, his furtive, worried look showed he would have availed himself of it. But his brother's eye held him and would have the truth. With a gasp he broke forth:

"I have bidden her farewell. She does not know why I go. She loves me and she trusts me. I—I would have persuaded her to go with me if I could. I love her, I say, whatever you may call it. I love her, do you hear, and if I could have induced her to leave her father you would not have caught me in this box. It was my despair."

He stopped. There was something in Jean's face which told him that silence was better than speech at this moment. The first words of Jean convinced him of it.

"You are a villain," said he, "and the punishment of your villainy shall be a confession. I hope to marry Elise Lepage," he went on, raising his hand for silence as he saw his brother about to protest, "and I do not intend she shall waste her life in useless regrets over the loss of one so unworthy as yourself. Come, then, and in her presence, if not in that of her father, proclaim yourself the criminal you are or—"

"Or what?" asked the other, with a wild gleam, half of defiance, half of fear.

"Or I keep my ten thousand francs and leave you to the tender mercies of a man whose justice, you have reason to know, is stronger than his mercy."

A cold sweat broke out on Camille's face. He looked at his brother with great staring eyes as if he could hardly believe in the alternative that was offered him. Seeing it, Jean continued:

"It is three years since the day I first awoke to the knowledge that I had for my brother a man who had provoked the justice of the law and only escaped by the ignorance or blindness of those he had defrauded. In those three years I have spared nothing, either in the way of money or effort, to give you what you wanted and save you if possible, from the repetition of your dastardly crime. How have you repaid me? By stealing the fancy of the woman I loved, or," as Camille faintly objected, "the fancy of a girl whom you knew I respected, and whom you also knew would never have given you her regard had she known your real character or suspected the shadow that hung above you. She thinks you true, you say, and trusts you. That means she will remember you lovingly in your absence, possibly wait for your return, when return you never will. Elise is too fine a girl to be thus sacrificed," asserted Jean, "and if I did not love her I should still say, 'Come below and show yourself to her for what you are.' Better she should suffer this one shock, that in itself carries healing, than linger on for years a prey to a pain of longing that will be none the less keen because it will be so bravely hidden."

But Camille had sunk before this prospect. "I cannot," he murmured. "I would rather go to the gallows."

Meantime, in her own little room below, Elise was bitterly weeping. She had loved Camille almost unconsciously. Not till she saw him about to leave her did she realize how deeply he had entered into her dreams and hopes. Then the mystery of his departure heightened its effect. Though the ready tale he told of the fine position which had been offered him in a mercantile house in Peru was plausible enough there was something in his manner and the fact that he wished to carry her away with him secretly that struck an icy doubt to her heart, and devoted as she was to him she felt as if she would give all the world, were it hers, to throw herself into her father's arms and ask him for his sympathy and counsel. But that was expressly forbidden. Her father must know nothing of her sorrow or her love; her willful lover would not have it. And young as she was, innocent as her thoughts were of wrong or deception, there was something in this ban laid between her and her father she so idolized that wakened strange doubts and fears in her otherwise trusting bosom.

Her room adjoined that of M. Lepage, and more than once during her grief and tears she had heard his restless foot approach the door of communication, as though he were about to call her to him. But he did not; he was so quiet he evidently thought she was asleep, and finally all became as still in his room as it was deathlike in hers. And Elise wept on.

Suddenly there came a tap, not on the door she had been so fearful of seeing open, but on the one which led into the hall. Astonished, frightened almost, she crept to it and faintly asked who was there. A woman's voice answered. It was the *concierge*, who handed her a small note. Hurriedly lighting her candle, Elise unfolded it and read:

Mademoiselle: It is indispensible that I should have a few minutes' conversation with you tonight. It is 10 o'clock, therefore your father has retired and your little sitting room will be free. I shall not come alone. Respectfully,

JEAN PICARD.

A whirl of thought swept through Elise's brain. She felt dizzy, almost sick, but she did not hesitate. Opening the door into her father's room, she glided in. All was quiet. The good man was evidently asleep. Hastily crossing the floor she gained the little sitting room beyond, and closing the door behind her, struck a light. Then stopping but a moment to regain breath and still the nervous beatings of her heart, she approached the hall door and softly opened it. A low cry escaped her as she did so, the two men standing on the threshold bore in their countenances such signs of subdued agitation.

"What is it?" she faintly breathed, falling back with a slow step as they entered. "Why are you here so late? And together?" she could not help adding, as her eyes roamed from the one face to the other, both so white, both so drawn, both so filled with that strange look which a woman only sees on the countenance of the man who loves her.

As Camille did not answer, Jean replied:

"Mademoiselle," said he, "I have come here on a very disagreeable duty. I have come to hear my brother tell you the truth. Camille, speak."

Camille, thus abjured, cast one glance of burning anguish at his brother, then in a voice so unnatural Elise could scarcely believe it his own, exclaimed bitterly:

"He wishes me to tell you I am a villain. It is not a pleasant thing to say of one's self, mademoiselle, but it is true. I am a villain and—and I advise you to forget me."

The deep misery expressed in his tones shook Jean a little, but he was inexorable. Giving one glance at Elise, who seemingly turned into stone by the terrible nature of her lover's words, stood breathless and pale before them, he said:

"It is not enough, Camille; tell her why you go away to-night. Tell her it is a flight."

"You have said it," murmured the other, half savagely: then as Jean remained unchanged in look and attitude, cried harshly: "Mademoiselle, I am unworthy of your ambition. I—I am no longer an honest man. I—I have—"

"Stolen," added a deep, firm voice.

The silence that followed this word was such as could be felt.

"And you wished to take me with you!" were the first words that interrupted it.

"I love you," murmured Camille in a broken, miserable tone.

Elise turned slowly away.

"My father! my father!" burst involuntarily from her lips, and she held out her arms in dumb entreaty toward the door that separated her from her blessed parent.

Instantly, and as if in answer to her appeal, a strange murmur arose from that room, an articulate, almost agonized murmur that struck terror to the hearts of those who heard it.

"My father!" again cried Elise, and this time she rushed at the door and tore it widely apart. Her father lay stretched on the floor before her, having evidently fallen in his efforts to answer her summons.

It was midnight, two hours after the fatal event recorded in the above lines. Around the bedside of M. Lepage were grouped a physician, a priest, the *concierge*, Jean Picard and his daughter. Camille was already far away.

The physician had given them no hope. In an hour or less the poor musician's soul would be far away. He was sensible of it himself. Upon his first return to consciousness he had said:

"This is death."

Elise, overwhelmed as she was, could not weep. Her one thought seemed to be: "Supposing I had listened to Camille's entreaties and had been flying from Paris in this terrible hour!"

Jean Picard, on the contrary, shed more than one tear. Perhaps the restraint he had put upon himself in the tragic scene which had preceded this catastrophe was having its revenge upon him now, or perhaps the look of peace with which the old man surveyed him and his daughter, standing as they were, side by side, struck him by its contrast to the sad reality. It was midnight, as I have said, and the clock was striking. As it ceased the dying man spoke:

"May I not see your two hands joined?" he asked, gazing tenderly at Jean and Elise.

As though a thunderbolt had fallen at her feet, Elise started and reeled back. Jean hastily cleared the room, and then leading her gently up to the bedside, he said solemnly:

"Mademoiselle, you must pardon your father. Three hours ago I had the honor to ask of him your hand in marriage, and he had the goodness to accord it to me. He does not know that we have had no conversation on this matter since, and that, therefore, such words must fall upon you with a shock."

"Did you—were you—" she stammered, "thinking of this when you—"

"Mademoiselle," interrupted Jean, "whatever I have ever done or said has been more for your sake than for my own; believe that." And he threw a glance at M. Lepage which she could not fail to understand.

Hiding her face in her hands, Elise knelt by the bedside. She could feel her father's hand fall on her head, caressingly, lingeringly. In a minute more she heard him say:

"He is a good man, you will marry him, Elise?" Then, as she did not answer, he added softly, "I should die happy."

With a spring she stood upright. "Jean Picard," she said, "do you wish me for your wife?"

A great light which she could not help noticing in that solemn hour settled slowly over all his face.

"There is nothing I wish so much," he answered. "It has been my dream for months."

"After what you know of my heart," she murmured, but so low the dying man could not hear her.

"Elise," was the equally low answer, "I do not expect you to love me just yet, but you need a protector; let me be that protector. You need some one to comfort you and provide you with a home; let me be that friend, and I will trust my love to make you satisfied in the end."

"You are a good man," she murmured in unconscious repetition of her father's words, and scarcely knowing what she did, she laid her hand in his, seeing more clearly the smile that parted her poor father's lips at the action than the solemn look above with which Jean Picard accepted the trust thus imparted to him.

And so it was that Elise Lepage became the wife of Jean Picard, and a tragedy of the heart was begun which ended, as we have seen, in her death. For Elise was a conscientious woman, and once married, set all her hopes on the prospect of some day becoming as much a wife in heart as she was now in name. But that heart was at first too sore with the violent wrench it had sustained to experience much beyond gratitude; and months rolled by without Jean Picard discovering in his young wife's studiously kind manner any token of that passion which inflamed his own life. Yet the germ if not the flower of it was in her breast. Unconsciously to herself her husband was becoming all in all to her, but the feeling she experienced for him was so different from that she had given to his unworthy brother that she did not recognize it for what it was and called it simply friendship.

The stirring events of the war and the opening of the commune did not alter matters. A numbness seemed to settle upon Elise as she saw her husband gradually identifying himself with a cause she both mistrusted and feared. That her coldness drove him into the savage warfare of the barricades she did not think. She knew him well enough to perceive that however it was with others, with him it was a matter of conscience to uphold what he called the rights of the people. And, perceiving this, she did not lose her respect for him, though her terrors accumulated and an element of dread came into her regard for him which caused her less and less to suspect the true nature of the emotions he inspired.

Nor did the culmination of his career and his subsequent downfall fully awaken her. Like a dream the dreadful days passed in which he was tried, condemned and sentenced to exile; like a dream came the time of parting. And not till she felt herself torn from his clasping arms did she realize that life was ending for her, that the moment of death had come and she had never told him she loved him. Making a vigorous effort, for her senses seemed to be leaving her, she turned, all tremulous with passionate feeling, and holding out her arms to him, was about to utter what would have illumined his exile, when doubt, that black shadow of the soul, glided again across her spirit, and saying to herself, "This is but a boundless regret at the loss of his goodness," she permitted herself only to cry:

"Good-bye, Jean. I will be true to you in your absence, and work if need be with my own hands to sustain myself till you come back."

His sad smile told her when too late what she had done, or rather had omitted to do.

The memory of that smile never left her. It haunted her day and night. The struggle into which she was forced for her daily bread only served to perpetuate her remorse. From a somewhat practical woman she became a dreamer of dreams. All her soul centered in the one wish, the one hope, of seeing him again, if only to whisper in his ear the truth that was every day becoming more and more apparent to her own heart. She dared not write it to him. The first few dutiful letters she had sent had never been answered, and she was of a temperament that made it impossible for her to risk the chance of her heart's story falling into alien or unsympathetic hands. But she could not entirely smother her desire for utterance. So the letters came to be written, which, though never sent, contained the beatings of her heart through that long and dreary separation, letters which she evidently fully expected would yet meet his eyes and tell him in sweetest language what her own tongue had failed to do on that memorable day of their parting.

But hope, cherished to the last, went suddenly out, like a candle extinguished. The ship which was to bring the exiles home arrived in safety, and she saw it and saw them, but did not see him. The blow was fatal. Without asking a question or doubting the doom which had fallen upon him, and therefore upon her, she returned home and put, as we have seen, a desperate end to her own life. Love long repressed had had its full revenge. She could not live without its object.

Such was the story of Elise Picard, told me in substance by the good woman who had befriended her and in detail by the letters she had left behind her in this same woman's charge. I had scarcely reached the end, that is, had scarcely laid the last letter down, when a sudden hubbub rose in the hall without, followed by a pitiful low moan, which somehow or other awoke in me a peculiar apprehension. Springing to the door I flung it open. Never shall I forget the picture that met my eyes. Frozen each in his place by some great emotion, the eager crowd before me stood silent, aghast, gazing at a figure, that, emaciated almost beyond the semblance of a man, crouched against the wall which led towards the room of death.

The hush, the intolerable anguish expressed by that form, bent almost double by the sudden weight of woe which had fallen upon it, touched me to the quick. Grasping the hand of the first person I could reach, I asked:

"Who is he? What does this mean?"

But I did not need an answer to my question. I knew without words that Jean Picard stood before me.

I learned afterwards that he was among the men that passed before her eyes on the wharf, but he was so changed by disease and grief she had not recognized him. He had been spending the last two hours in a search for her.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

RAILROAD NOTES.

THE SPOKANE AND PALOUSE.

Spokane *Review*: While Spokane Falls is certainly and rapidly growing up, that great feeder that is to contribute materially to the future development of this city, the Spokane and Palouse railroad, is just as steadily stretching out southward into the finest body of agricultural land in the territory. Work is progressing steadily under the energetic supervision of that rustler, Nelson Bennett, who will get it through on the time promised if there is enough men on the coast to do the work. While Bennett is looking out for the construction, the officers are also looking out for the interests of the line. Yesterday President A. M. Cannon and Chief Engineer Paul J. Mohr started down the proposed line for the purpose of locating depots and townsites, a job that they will probably complete before returning. Besides this they are to make arrangements for extending the line five miles further south than was first intended. There will be quite a stretch of the Spokane and Palouse road when the construction is completed by fall, and a Godsend it will be to the people of that region who have been cut off from rapid communication with the outside world for so long a time.

Colfax *Gazette*: Work on the Spokane and Palouse railroad is being prosecuted vigorously, the whole length of the forty-three miles which the company intend building this season being literally covered with men and teams. In Mo Coy's low, eighteen miles north of Colfax, where the most southerly camp is located, fifty men and a large number of teams are making the dirt fly. At this camp is said to be the heaviest cut on the line.

O. R. & N. NOTES.

The O. R. & N. Co. are putting up a dining room 20x25 feet at Kamela, the summit of the Blue mountains. It is understood that after the next change of time meals will be served at Kamela, instead of Meacham.

When Rose is Away.

New York Sun.

Servant (to Mr. Cleveland)—The cook wants to know, sir, what you will have for dinner, sir?

Mr. Cleveland—Isn't Miss Cleveland in?

Servant—She dines out, sir.

Mr. Cleveland—Oh, yes. I had forgotten that. Dinner—Let me see. Rose dines out and Dan is at Old Point Comfort. Good enough. We'll have pig's feet, fried onions and a bottle of extra dry.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.
Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty-page New Year's edition.

PRESIDENT AND PARTY.

One Year of Mr. Cleveland in the White House.

Discontent in the Party, Disappointment Among the People—The Causes that have Produced these Results as they Appear at Washington.

Letter in Springfield Republican.

The democratic party is far from satisfied with the results achieved during the first year of its control of the national government. The best friends of the Cleveland administration, independent of party, are likewise disappointed with the record so far made. The republicans, it must be allowed, represent at present the complacent and hopeful element in the political field. It has been proved that the country is safe under the administration of a democratic president, that the calamities which republican leaders foretold would follow upon a change of parties in the executive branch of the government, were fabrics of the imagination. It has not been shown that the democratic party is gifted with the power to lead the country forward in the paths of progress.

Certainly it is too early as yet to pass full judgment on the Cleveland administration, but its work thus far by no means fulfills the promises that preceded its assumption of office. The president is a sincere, conscientious, faithful man, singularly in sympathy with the common people and anxious to serve them honestly and to the utmost of his power. He means to be steadfast in following his high purposes according to his lights. He has a strong and sturdy mind and does not lack determination. But he has no imagination and little of the intellectual quality that is necessary for leadership. As a political captain he is a dead failure. The task laid upon him since his inauguration has been herculean, and he has not been equal to it.

If Gov. Tilden had been president he would have commanded the consistent and helpful support of his political associates in congress by the force of his personal influence. With a majority of his own party in the house he would have exercised a considerable measure of control over legislation, and the party would have presented solidity of front and harmony in the ranks. President Cleveland is not capable of such domination over the heterogenous and conflicting elements that constitute the democratic party. He has not attempted it and would surely have failed if he had done so.

Early in the session, before congress had begun its serious work, the president publicly avowed his determination not to undertake to influence legislation, but to confine himself strictly to the exercise of the executive functions narrowly considered. His own interpretation of his duties seems to have led him to devote his thoughts and energies chiefly to the filling of the offices. This was really the most important work he had to do. With the enormously large civil service now required to carry on the business of the government, it is the work that, under our present system of appointment and tenure, largely absorbs the attention and time of every occupant of the White house. In President Cleveland's case, representing as he did a party that had been out of power for twenty-five years, it was of peculiar moment and significance. It may even be said with truth that it was the one trust above all others, for which he was elected. Because he was known to be more conservative than his party, because he was believed to be an honest advocate and exponent of the civil service reform principles, he became the popular choice for chief magistrate. His party was united in nothing but the desire to obtain office. Their distinctive principles of government had come to be largely a shadow and a pretense. If their candidate had not been especially distinguished for honesty and conservatism in public life and the opposing candidate for the reverse, it is improbable that the democrats would have been successful.

Between his election and inauguration, President Cleveland voluntarily wrote the famous Curtis letter, laying down, of his own accord, the general rules by which he should be guided in making appointments to office. Has he, during the first year of his term, lived up to the promises therein made? The leaders of the independent or mugwump party, the men who have long preached the merit system in official life and labored early and late in behalf of the complete divorce of the civil service from politics, do not think so. The national civil service reform association, George William Curtis, president, which will hold its annual meeting at Newport in July, is likely to express itself very forcibly in condemnation of much of the president's work.

The difficulties that surround the executive, always great, are of course much greater for Cleveland than for any of his predecessors since Lincoln, but they are not so great that a man in whom honesty of purpose was united with statesmanship and indomitable courage need fail to overcome them. The president has made many excellent appointments, but he has also made many bad ones, and it is a question if the inferior do not outnumber the good ones. Occasional mistakes are inevitable, and it was natural to suppose that bad advisers were responsible for the early blunders of the administration. But in numerous instances the president has continued to trust the bad advisers. Witness Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Congressman Collins of your own state, whose endorsement has been the general passport to official place in Massachusetts under the Federal government since the 4th of March, 1885. The Pillsbury appointment a year ago was made upon the recommendation of Mr. Collins, although the president was warned before the appointment that it would be obnoxious to the best public sentiment of the state. The recent nomination of Senator Payne's man Riley, to be postmaster at Cincinnati, was distinctly a sop to that venerable monopolist. The president claims, and with truth, that Riley is personally honest, but he has been the willing tool and figure-head of one of the lowest and most corrupt political gangs in the country, and Mr. Cleveland knows it. In defending this appointment the president undertakes to make a distinction between Payne and McLean, but nobody else in the country recognizes it.

Senator Harrison's speech on the Edmunds resolutions is considered by the independents a most damaging indictment of the president's work as a civil service reformer as exhibited in Indiana. It is claimed that the federal offices in that state were never before filled by such an unfit set of persons as at present. There are not a few instances in that and other states where removals have been made for no other cause than politics, without a pretense of offensive partisanship. It is admitted that the New York postoffice was practically a case by itself in the reappointment of an unpartisan postmaster hitherto a republican. In Texas, curiously enough, there are two or three postoffices where republicans have been reappointed because the democratic residents desired it. But the almost invariable rule in the post-office department is to appoint the democrat postmaster who has the support of the local officials of the party, that is the party machine, without regard to the experience, knowledge, length of service or indorsement of the old postmaster. A great many wretched selections are made under the operation of this rule, as is well known to you, in western Massachusetts.

On the other hand Mr. Cleveland has not moved fast enough in making changes to suit his party. Few leading democrats in or out of congress are in sympathy with the administration. A prominent member of the house, one of the ablest democrats in the country, said despairingly the other day: "We have no party; the president is killing it. It is true there is dissension within the party in congress, that the Randall faction is doing its utmost to block tariff reduction to which the party is pledged, but the president is chiefly to blame for this. He could harmonize the elements if he had the disposition to do so and capacity for leadership." An ex-member of congress from New England, who contributed liberally of his substance toward the Cleveland election expenses, and would like to be consulted by the administration regarding New England appointments, says the president works like a $1500 clerk. He wastes a great deal of time on unimportant detail and neglects weightier matters, postponing action in a way that hurts the party and has a bad effect on the public business. This man is not an office seeker, but declares that he is treated like one whenever he goes to the White house. These are samples of complaints that are heard in many quarters. When congress met Manning proposed to urge upon Speaker Carlisle the appointment of a strong silver committee, of which a majority should be in favor of suspending coinage. Such a committee was practically agreed upon when the president announced his intention to keep his hands entirely off from legislation. Then Mr. Carlisle changed his programme and purposely made up the committee, for the most part, of men who had no views on the silver question and had made no study of it.

Now the president may be perfectly sound in his view that, under the constitution, the executive has no right to attempt to influence legislation otherwise than through formal messages to congress. He has expressed himself with vigor and clearness in recommendations on pressing public questions, silver coinage, the

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NOTES FROM WA

[Correspondence of

In a letter to congress
treasury estimates that
ing the revenue from
for the year ending June
to $8660, at Portland
lows: Salary of
collector and clerk
$1600, one at $1400;
two night inspectors
keeper at $1200.
the revenues at Coos bay
each. For Port Town
distributed as follows
one deputy and clerk
tors and inspectors at
at $1200 each, four
$1200, three at
watchman $900;
one clerk at $1200.
The collector, with
ceives $2500; deputy
at Wrangle, Tongas,
ceive $1400 each;
$1600, one inspector
ger $360. An
at Alaska. It costs
land, 17 cents to
1½ cents, at Coos bay
and at Port Townsend

GOLD AND

During the debate
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ted showing that the
of the world, including
$9,991,964,524.
circulation of
$3,293,606,836, while
tender and limited
with $2,754,611,000.
a circulating medium
all other countries,
755. France ranks
round numbers of
$522,000,000. In the
ranks first, having a
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ing $1,037,000,000.
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A NEWLY IN

In a former letter I
an invention for
Charles Dickens, of
also the inventor of a
a car starter, the
on many practical
results. The boat
sheets with a hold
eighty persons
has a deep double
each end, the space
in free communication
is supplied to the
air tubes at each end
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stowing its live cargo
deck, the passenger
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or thrown from a
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more and at New York
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that no water
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C. Bemis and Frank
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COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, May 4.

ather not so much like summer to-day as yes-
. A shower of rain fell about daylight, and
y closes threatening.

aggregate supply of wheat in the United
and Canada May 4 is given by telegraph as
bushels, a decrease in one week of 1,391,-
bushels, and since January 1st of 25,183,000
bushels.

and receipts include car mill machinery, car
, car hardwood lumber, 2 cars farm
, 180 rls barbed wire, 450 cs corn, 227 cs 258
syrup, 100 cs candles, 24 cs yeast cakes, 190
bbls mackerel, 30 bxs codfish, 100 kgs
bbls currants, 20 cs sardines, 1040 bxs soap,
, 10 sks sago, 5 sks tapioca, 8 sks nuts, 60
candy, 10 bxs bacon, 10 bxs hams, 15 bbls
, 1 cs figs, 10 cs dates, 5 bbls meal, 4 cs
, 3 cs chocolate, 26 bbls whisky, 7 bxs tin, 5
seed oil, 1 buggy, 2 pianos, 20 cs boots and
, 8 cs cigars, 50 bls 15 pkgs 120 cads 347 bxs
, 30 bxs nails, 30 plows, 6 feed mills, 25
machines, 30 bdls galv buckets, 50 doz
and spades, 35 bxs axes, 24 bxs grain

ODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours:
wheat, 635 bbls flour, 980 ctls oats, 227 ctls
, 180 ctls bran, 104 ctls millstuff, 180 lbs wool,
hides, 180 cs eggs, 26 cs butter, 22 cattle,
. Also 6074 ctls wheat, 300 bbls flour, 200
, 941 lbs hides, 90 cattle from the eastern

IGHTS—The Hulbert was taken up by Bal-
Guthrie & Co. for grain loading. The market
and the outlook for tonnage a decidedly
for the remainder of this season.

EAT—Foreign advices are of firmness, reds
most favor. Private cables say whites are
ght after and that Pacific coast wheats
not do well off coast. There is some request
arrive cargoes. Chicago and New York are
feeling and higher to-day. Locally the
is dull but firm.

—Steady, with a good local request at old
. Receipts light.

—Sales at 12½c, but some dealers want an
. Stocks light and receipts increasing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

YORK, May 4.—Governments dull and
more favorable news in the morning
stocks opened active and strong, but the
was soon checked and prices reached
fractions, but became firm before noon, and
highest prices of the day were in some in-
reached at that time. In the afternoon there
another slight decline, but this was also re-
before 2 o'clock, and in the last hour there
increase in activity and the market showed
strength, closing at or near the highest
of the day. Of the most active stocks only
show a net decline, and two remained sta-
. Pacific Mail showed decided strength,
with a net gain of 1½ at 51½, the highest
reached.

mining market was quiet and featureless.
included: Sutro 11; Alice $1 50, Lacrosse 15,
Pittsburg 28, Rappahannock 12, Bulwer,
California & Virginia $1 35, Homestake $1 05.
dry goods market was quiet. The dullness
more general because of the tailor troubles.
of the market for low and medium grades
showed improvements.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

YORK, May 4.—Money on call, easy at
Prime paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, quiet
steady. Actual rates have declined to $1 88½
; sixty days, 4 86½ demand.

BONDS.

	101⅛	4s	123⅛
	112⅜	Pacific 6s	127⅝

STOCKS.

	101	Northwestern	51½
Pacific	83½	N. Y. Central	99⅞
thern	55½	Or. Navigation	91½
Pacific	58⅞	Transcontinental	31½
ton	26⅛	Improvement	21
anna	22⅜	Pacific Mail	51½
G	15½	Panama	93
	23⅛	Rock Island	23
& Texas	23⅛	St. Paul	83⅞
Shore	77½	Texas Pacific	7½
ville & Nashvill	14⅝	Union Pacific	48
gan Central	61⅜	U. S. Express	58½
gan Pacific	22½	Fargo	18
Preferred	54⅝	Western Union	62½
stake	19½	Ontario	

FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.

& Norcross	2 20	Savage	90
Nevada	30	Chollar	60
Belcher	1 05	Potosi	55
& Curry	1 05	Navajo	35
	35	Alta	15
al & Va	1 35	Ophir	45
	1 40	Union	20
	15	Utah	45
	2 50		

MONEY MARKET.

DON, May 4.—Bank of England rate of in-
2. Consols, 100 15-16 money. Silver bullion,
standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 45⅞.
YORK, May 4.—Sterling exchange, prime
long, $4 87½; short, $4 89½. Good com-
from 1 to ¾c lower: documentary, 2 to
U. S. bonds, 3s, 101⅝; 4½s, 112⅝; 4s,

FRANCISCO, May 4.—Sterling exchange on
banks; 60 days, $4 86¼@4 86½; documentary,
4 85¼. Transfers, 16.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

FRANCISCO, May 4.—Weather thick, wind

—Wheat, 10,590 ctls; flour, 6500 ¼ sks;
2200 ctls; oats, 2400 ctls; potatoes, 3700 sks,
ered—For Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp,
Astoria, 1395 tons; Albert G. Ropes, 2343
William H. Smith, 1908 tons, at 30s, all taken
William Dresbach.

—Steady, but the volume of business doing
; Calcuttas quoted 6⅛@6⅜d.

—The market has a better tone, but prices
quotably higher; Oregon range from $1 20
.

—Dull; sellers are not disposed to meet
views; Eastern Oregon, nominal at 14@20c.
—Very weak at 40@55c for Garnet
and 75c@$1 for Burbanks.

—In poor demand and nominal at 5@7c.
—Depressed.
—Prices favor buyers.

—Spot market irregular; prices influenced
by corner working on call. No. 1 ship-
nominally $1 35@1 37½. Options active;
season, $1 36⅛; buyer year, $1 30⅝@1 30½;
year, $1 22½. Options closed lower; buyer
$1 36⅛ asked; buyer year, $1 36⅛; seller

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CAGO, May 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4500 strong,
higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs,
; stockers and feeders, $2 90@4 70;
Texas cattle, corn fed, $4@4 80.
—Receipts, 12,500; strong, averaging steady;
mixed, $3 60@4 20; packing and ship-
$3 90@4 25; light, $3 60@4 20.
—Receipts, 3000; steady and 10c to 25c low-
natives, $2@5.

WOOL MARKETS.

DON, May 4.—Wool, demand moderate and
weak: Ohio and Pennsylvania X fleeces,
XX, 31@33c; XX and above, 34c; Michi-
fleeces, 28@30c.
ADELPHIA, May 4.—Wool, quiet and un-
; tub washed, choice, 36@37c; scarce;
, 30@35c; Eastern Oregon coarse, 17@20c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CAGO, May 4.—Wheat opened 78c May,
June, 81⅜c July, 81c August. At noon, 78⅝c
June, 82⅛c July, 82⅛c August. Closed,
80⅞c June, 82c July, 82⅜ August.
—June, $5 15. Lard, June, $5 95. Ribs,
30⅞. Short ribs, cash, $5 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

YORK, May 4.—Wheat opened 91c May,
June, 92⅛c July, 92⅛c August. At noon, 91⅞c
June, 92⅛c July, 92⅞ August. Closed,
May, 92⅜c June, 92⅜c July, 92⅞c August.

PETROLEUM.

YORK, May 4.—Petroleum was steady;
closed at 73½.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

DON, May 4.—Floating cargoes, firmly held.
on passage and for shipment, firm. Ar-
off coast for orders, very small.
VERPOOL, May 4.—Spot wheat, turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

VERPOOL, May 4.—Wheat in fair demand,
winter, 7s 2d, steady; spring, 7s 3d, steady.
in poor demand for future; the demand for
has fallen off; spot, 4s 3¼d, steady; May, June
, 4s 2d, steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Andora's rate is said to be 38s 9d U. K.,
or Antwerp.

bark Badura left Cardiff last August for Pan-
and has not arrived at destination. She is
as missing. The Badura was here in March

wrecking steamer Whitelaw is again at
on the Escambia, and if fine weather contin-
will save considerable iron from her. The
state that the entire vessel is loose, having
worked apart.

ship Abercorn, hence Jan. 1, has arrived out
passage of 117 days.

run of the Br ship Titania to Victoria from
in 109 days is a good one. The vessel was
in 1866 for the tea trade and was in that trade
some years. Like the Oberon she once had
story in and still travels well.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

FRANCISCO, May 4.—Arrived—Str Geo. W.
, Puget Sound. Sailed—Ship Willie Rosen-
, Cork; str Yaquina, Yaquina Bay; schrs John
with and Dare coasting.
COMA, May 4.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave,
Francisco. Sailed—Ship Two Brothers, San
; bk Eldorado San Francisco.
ORIA, May 4.—Ocklahama left up at 9:30 A.
with Br ship Andora and Br bk Assel in tow.
E HANCOCK, May 4.—4 P. M.—Weather
; wind south, velocity 17 miles; bar smooth.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ENSTOWN, April 27.—Arrived—Br ship Aber-
, Portland. Sailed—Br ship Abeona, Dublin.
NG KONG, April 2—Cleared—Bk Colama.
land; bk Alden Besse, Victoria.

persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea,
and all kinds of indigestion will find imme-
relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bit-
The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J.
Siegert & Sons.

Chinese, the civil service and the [illegible] labor and capital. The country is [illegible] dark as to Mr. Cleveland's opinions [illegible] of the day. If he had stood up [illegible] consistently against the pressure of [illegible] men in his party, had refused absolutely [illegible] removals from office except for [illegible] otherwise had strictly carried out [illegible] and principles [illegible] he [illegible] of the civil service, he would have had [illegible] ple of the country united in his support [illegible] ever might have been the position of [illegible] cratic leaders in congress. But he [illegible] far short of the mark he has set for himself [illegible] has endeavored to placate the politicians [illegible] seeking at the same time to convince [illegible] of his sincerity. He has been afraid [illegible] [illegible] from his party temporarily and [illegible] for the one great end in view, honest and [illegible] lent government. He has tried to [illegible] upon the congressional leaders of his party [illegible] yet in some measure to disregard their [illegible] The result so far is something very [illegible]

The president reasons that all reform [illegible] slowly, that he must do what he can to [illegible] his party up to the new ideas of government [illegible] which he believes so profoundly [illegible] he cannot afford to lose their support [illegible] accomplish more in the long run [illegible] [illegible] his party along with [illegible] thinks that he is making progress [illegible] while he chafes not a little under the [illegible] pressure from the office-seekers, he [illegible] [illegible] satisfied with his work. He [illegible] giving himself up to his duties with [illegible] and extraordinary energy. He [illegible] and thorough worker, but it is [illegible] [illegible] that much of his labor is [illegible] that he does not sufficiently reserve [illegible] and mental equipoise for the greater [illegible] he is called upon to meet. Cleveland's [illegible] [illegible] is with the people, not the politicians [illegible] [illegible] realize this fact, but not with the [illegible] [illegible] he did one year ago. The [illegible] atmosphere of Washington is [illegible] [illegible] his mind, and he is following [illegible] same course that President Hayes did [illegible] started out with equally sound principles [illegible] high purposes, but who gradually [illegible] [illegible] of the most deplorable blunders.

The president's complacency a [illegible] of all administrations, is shared by his cabinet [illegible] who do not seem to comprehend the [illegible] in the party and the disappointment of the [illegible] [illegible] The absent member of the cabinet [illegible] tary Manning, will never be able to return [illegible] [illegible] He is recovering slowly from his [illegible] apoplectic attack, but is liable to a [illegible] [illegible] at any time and can never [illegible] to be a well man again. Assistant [illegible] retary Fairchild, who is now in [illegible] of the treasury department, will be likely [illegible] ceed Mr. Manning, and is considered [illegible] capable of filling the higher office. Mr. B[illegible] blunders in making appointments for the [illegible] matic service are fresh in the public [illegible] he can hardly be counted a success as [illegible] of state. Mr. Lamar is on the whole [illegible] terior secretary of the interior [illegible] friends familiar with his tastes [illegible] there are conspicuous shortcom[illegible] neyes in his department. The [illegible] eral, barring the blunders in [illegible] the fourth-class offices, is [illegible] postal business with gre[illegible] ability. He has allowed no [illegible] political causes in the department [illegible] tightening up the screws in many [illegible] Attorney-General Garland is a load [illegible] the administration, and, it would [illegible] ultimately be sloughed off, but [illegible] so long will rob any chance [illegible] all credit to the president. Judge [illegible] cott is a better lawyer and judge [illegible] executive, but acquits himself creditably [illegible] the whole, as secretary of war. Mr. W[illegible] too indolent and too much devoted [illegible] make a brilliant administrator, but he [illegible] of uncommon ability and is likely to [illegible] the navy when he has fully recovered [illegible] foolish mistakes, into which he fell [illegible] of his official career.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTO[illegible]

[Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

In a letter to congress the secretary [illegible] treasury estimates that the expenses [illegible] ing the revenue from customs, etc., [illegible] for the year ending June 30, 1887, will [illegible] to $9600, at Portland $17,530, distributed [illegible] lows: Salary of collector $3500, one [illegible] collector and clerk $2000, one at $[illegible] $[illegible], one at $1400; three inspectors [illegible] two night inspectors at $900 each; [illegible] keeper at $1200. The estimates for [illegible] the revenues at Coos bay and Yaquina [illegible] each. For Port Townsend $32,100 [illegible] distributed as follows: Salary of collector [illegible] deputy and clerk $2000, five deputy [illegible] [illegible] and inspectors at $1400 each; two [illegible] [illegible] each, four inspectors at $1[illegible] [illegible] three at $900, one night inspector [illegible] watchman $[illegible], three boatmen at [illegible] [illegible] clerk at $1200. For Alaska $10,450 [illegible] the collector, with headquarters at [illegible] [illegible] deputy collectors and [illegible] [illegible] Wrangle, Tongas, Oonalaska and [illegible] [illegible] each; an inspector at Juneau [illegible] [illegible] one inspector afloat $1000, one [illegible] [illegible] An appended statement shows [illegible] Alaska it costs $4 78 to collect $1 [illegible] [illegible] 17 cents to collect $1; at Yaquina [illegible] [illegible] cents, at Coos bay $7 30, at Astoria 29 [illegible] and at Port Townsend 61 cents.

GOLD AND SILVER STATISTICS.

During the debate in the house of rep[illegible] [illegible] on the silver bill statistics were sub[illegible] showing that the total circulating [illegible] of the world, including gold, silver and [illegible] $[illegible],524. Currency leads the two [illegible] circulation of $3,943,740,608; gold follows [illegible] $[illegible], while silver, including full [illegible] tender and limited tender, brings up the [illegible] with $2,754,611,980. In the matter of [illegible] circulating medium the United States [illegible] other countries, the amount being [illegible] [illegible]. France ranks next with a circu[illegible] [illegible] numbers of a $548,000,000. [illegible] $[illegible]. In the matter of gold [illegible] [illegible] having a circulation of $[illegible] the United States ranks second with [illegible] [illegible], while Great Britain and Ireland [illegible] [illegible] third with $583,000,000. British [illegible] ranks first of all countries where silver [illegible] culating medium, the amount in circula[illegible] [illegible] $1,057,000,000. France ranks [illegible] amount of full legal and limited tender [illegible] [illegible]. The United States ranks [illegible] with a combined circulation of $262,[illegible]

A NEWLY INVENTED LIFEBOAT.

In a former letter I gave a brief descrip[illegible] an invention for an automatic gover[illegible] Charles Dickenson, of East Portland. [illegible] also the inventor of a lifeboat and what is [illegible] car-starter, the former of which has been [illegible] many practical tests with the most fav[illegible] results. The boat is constructed of [illegible] sheets with a hold that will admit [illegible] eighty persons comfortably seated. The [illegible] is a deep double bottom and a large air tank [illegible] each end, the space between the bottoms [illegible] free communication with the air tanks [illegible] supplied to the enclosed passengers [illegible] tubes at each end of the boat. It is [illegible] sinking owing to its great sheet and [illegible] stowing as live cargo. The crew are [illegible] deck, the passengers in the water-tight [illegible] compartment below. The boat is so constru[illegible] be self-righting and self-bailing, [illegible] greatest claim for it is that it can be [illegible] thrown from a steamer without the [illegible] [illegible]. At the Washington navy yard, at [illegible] [illegible] and at New York a sample boat was [illegible] practical tests. Ladies, accompanied by [illegible] have permitted themselves to be [illegible] [illegible] the boat and have it thrown from the [illegible] deck of a steamer into the water, and the [illegible] has always been that hardly a jar was felt [illegible] [illegible] water reached them. The [illegible] [illegible], ship builders at Phila[illegible] [illegible] commended it, while Admiral [illegible] [illegible] navy, says that he does "not [illegible] [illegible] it the best and safest [illegible] [illegible]. The invention was patented [illegible] [illegible] but unfortunately the greater part [illegible] [illegible] got into the hands of men who [illegible] [illegible] at a reasonable figure, [illegible] [illegible] of it at a reasonable figure to place it in [illegible] [illegible] take active steps to place it in [illegible] [illegible] Washington people are holders of [illegible] [illegible] whom is Gen. W. S. Rosecrans [illegible] [illegible] consisting of John D. Shepard [illegible] [illegible] and Frank Burnett was appointed [illegible] [illegible] inspector of steam vessels and steam [illegible] [illegible] examine into the merits of the boat [illegible] [illegible] the report came, "The [illegible] [illegible] recommend its adoption by the [illegible] [illegible] from all the weighty [illegible] [illegible] that five men were owners of the [illegible] [illegible] equal a neat fortune be realized [illegible] [illegible] but it would be the means [illegible] [illegible] many lives that are wrecked at sea [illegible] [illegible] of is a recent [illegible]

The car-starter spoken of is a practical [illegible] [illegible] and will soon be given a practical [illegible] street car company in Baltimore. [illegible] [illegible]. Cogs are fixed on the inner [illegible] [illegible] the front wheels, in which a [illegible] [illegible] like the catch on the brake [illegible] [illegible] is connected by pulleys and springs [illegible] [illegible] upon the platform near the driver [illegible] [illegible] the car stops the catch drops into the [illegible] [illegible] wheel, holding the car at rest [illegible] [illegible], even when the brakes are up. [illegible] [illegible], by the action of levers when the [illegible] [illegible] in starting, the gear car is geared to [illegible] [illegible] wheel a strong forward impetus, [illegible] starting the car.

That tired feeling will not trouble you [illegible] [illegible] take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by d[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, May [illegible]

[illegible] so much like summer to-day as [illegible] [illegible] A shower of rain fell about daylight, and [illegible] threatening.

[illegible] supply of wheat in the United [illegible] and Canada May 4 is given by telegraph as [illegible] bushels, a decrease in one week of 1,301,- [illegible] bushels, and since January 1st of 15,183,000 [illegible]

[illegible] receipts include car mill machinery, car [illegible] hardwood lumber 2 cars farm [illegible] barbed wire, 450 cs corn, 227 cs 256 [illegible] 100 cs candles, 24 cs yeast cakes, 100 [illegible] mackerel, 20 bxs codfish, 100 kgs [illegible] currants, 20 cs sardines, 1040 bxs soap, [illegible] 10 sks sago, 5 sks tapioca, 8 sks nuts, 60 [illegible] 10 bxs bacon, 10 bxs hams, 15 bbls [illegible] 1 cs figs, 10 cs dates, 5 bbls meal, 1 cs [illegible] chocolate, 25 bbls whisky, 7 bxs tin, 5 [illegible] oil, 1 buggy, 2 pianos, 20 cs boots and [illegible] cigars, 50 bls 13 pkgs 120 cads 347 bxs [illegible] bxs nails, 30 plows, 6 feed mills, 25 [illegible] machines, 30 bdls galv buckets, 50 doz [illegible] and spades, 38 bxs axes, 24 bxs grain [illegible]

[illegible] RECEIPTS.—Past twenty-four hours: [illegible] wheat, 635 bbls flour, 980 ctls oats, 207 ctls [illegible] ctls bran, 134 ctls millstuff, 180 lbs wool, [illegible] cs eggs, 36 cs butter, 22 cattle, [illegible] hides, 180 cs eggs. Also 6971 ctls wheat, 300 bbls flour, 200 [illegible] hides, 93 cattle from the eastern [illegible]

[illegible]—The Hilbert was taken up by Bal[illegible] & Co. for grain loading. The market [illegible] and the outlook for tonnage a decidedly [illegible] for the remainder of this season.

[illegible]—Foreign advices are of firmness; reds [illegible] favor. Private cables say whites are [illegible] after and that Pacific coast wheats [illegible] to well off coast. There is some request [illegible] cargoes. Chicago and New York are [illegible] feeling and higher to-day. Locally the [illegible] but firm.

[illegible]—Steady, with a good local request at old [illegible] Receipts light.

[illegible]—Sales at 12½c, but some dealers want an [illegible] Stocks light and receipts increasing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

[illegible] YORK, May 4.—Governments dull and [illegible] more favorable news in the morning [illegible] stocks opened active and strong, but the [illegible] was soon checked and prices reacted [illegible] fractions, but became firm before noon, and [illegible] prices of the day were in some in[illegible] reached at that time. In the afternoon there [illegible] slight decline, but this was also re[illegible] before 2 o'clock, and in the last hour there [illegible] increase in activity and the market showed [illegible] strength, closing at or near the highest [illegible] of the day. Of the most active stocks only [illegible] a net decline, and two remained sta[illegible] Pacific Mail showed decided strength [illegible] with a net gain of 1¼ at 51⅞, the highest [illegible]

[illegible] mining market was quiet and featureless. [illegible]: Sutro 11; Alice $1 50, Ladrosse 10, [illegible] 25, Rappahannock 12, Bulwer, [illegible] & Virginia $1 35, Homestake $1 95.

[illegible] goods market was quiet. The dullness [illegible] general because of the tailor troubles. [illegible] of the market for low and medium grades [illegible] showed improvements.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

[illegible] YORK, May 4.—Money on call, easy at [illegible] paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, quiet [illegible] Actual rates have declined to $4 86½ [illegible] sixty days, 4 88½ demand.

BONDS.

[illegible]	101½	4s	125⅜
[illegible]	112⅜	Pacific 6s	127½

STOCKS.

[illegible]	10	Northwestern	51½
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Central	99⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Or. Navigation	[illegible]
[illegible]	38⅜	Transcontinental	26⅝
[illegible]	23½	Improvement	21
[illegible]	2⅜	Pacific Mail	51⅞
[illegible]	17½	Panama	93
[illegible]	23½	Rock Island	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul	83⅞
[illegible] Texas	17¾	Texas Pacific	7½
[illegible] Nashv.	14½	Union Pacific	48
[illegible] Central	61½	U. S. Express	53½
[illegible] Pacific	22½	Fargo	18
[illegible] Preferred	54⅞	Western Union	62½
[illegible]	10½	Ontario	28½

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.

[illegible]	2 20	Savage	30
[illegible] Nevada	[illegible]	Chollar	60
[illegible] Belcher	1 05	Potosi	55
[illegible] Curry	1 05	Navajo	15
[illegible]	35	Alta	1[illegible]
[illegible] Vs.	1 35	Ophir	45
[illegible]	1 40	Union	2[illegible]
[illegible]	15	Utah	45
[illegible]	2 50		

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible], May 4.—Bank of England rate of in[illegible] [illegible] consols, 100 15-16 money. Silver bullion, [illegible] standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 45⅞. [illegible] YORK, May 4.—Sterling exchange, prime [illegible] $4 87½; short, $4 89½. Good com[illegible] [illegible] to ¼c lower; documentary, 2 to [illegible]. U. S. bonds, 3s, 101½; 4½s, 112⅜; 4s, [illegible]

[illegible] FRANCISCO, May 4.—Sterling exchange on [illegible] banks, 60 days, $4 86¼@4 86½; documentary, [illegible] 8¾. Transfers, 15.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, May 4.—Weather thick, wind [illegible]

[illegible]—Wheat, 16,500 ctls; flour, 6500 qr sks; [illegible] ctls; oats, 2400 ctls; potatoes, 3700 sks. [illegible]—For Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp, [illegible] Astoria, 1394 tons; Albert G. Ropes, 2342 [illegible] William H. Smith, 1908 tons, at 30s, all taken [illegible] Dresdach.

[illegible]—Steady, but the volume of business doing [illegible] Calcuttas quoted 6¼@6⅜c.

[illegible] The market has a better tone, but prices [illegible]—Stably higher; Oregon range from $1 20 [illegible]

[illegible]—Dull; sellers are not disposed to meet [illegible] views; Eastern Oregon, nominal at 14@20c. [illegible]—Very weak at 40@55c for Garnet [illegible] 75@1 for Burbanks.

[illegible]—In poor demand and nominal at 5@7c.

[illegible]—Depressed.

[illegible]—Prices for buyers.

[illegible]—Spot market irregular; prices influenced [illegible] by eastern working on call. No. 1 ship[illegible] [illegible] nominally $1 35@1 37½. Options active; [illegible] season, $1 36¾; buyer year, $1 36⅞@1 36⅝; [illegible] $1 23¾. Options closed lower; buyer [illegible] $1 36¾ asked; buyer year, $1 36⅛; seller [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible], May 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4500; strong, [illegible] higher; shipping steers, 950 to 1500 lbs, [illegible] stockers and feeders, $2 90@4 70; [illegible] Texas cattle, corn fed, $4@4 80.

[illegible]—Receipts 12,500; strong, averaging steady; [illegible] mixed, $3 60@4 20; packing and ship[illegible] [illegible] 25; light, $3 60@4 25.

[illegible]—Receipts, 3000; steady and 10c to 25c low[illegible] [illegible] natives, $2@[illegible]

WOOL MARKETS.

[illegible], May 4.—Wool, demand moderate and [illegible]: Ohio and Pennsylvania X fleeces, [illegible] XX, 31@32c; XX and above, 34c; Michi[illegible] [illegible], 28@30c.

[illegible]DELPHIA, May 4.—Wool, quiet and un[illegible] [illegible] tub washed, choice, 30@37c; scarce; [illegible] Eastern Oregon coarse, 17@20c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

[illegible], May 4.—Wheat opened 78c May, [illegible] 81c July, 81c August. At noon, 78⅛c [illegible] June, 82⅛c July, 82⅜c August. Closed, [illegible] June, 82c July, 82⅜ August. [illegible] 15. Lard, June, $5 95. Ribs, [illegible] Short ribs, cash, $5 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible] YORK, May 4.—Wheat opened 91c May, [illegible] July, 92⅛c August. At noon, 91⅜c [illegible] June, 92⅛c July, 91⅞ August. Closed, [illegible] June, 92⅜c July, 92½c August.

PETROLEUM.

[illegible] YORK, May 4.—Petroleum was steady; [illegible] closed at 73¾.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

[illegible], May 4.—Floating cargoes, firmly held. [illegible] on passage and for shipment, firm. Ar[illegible] [illegible] coast for orders, very small. [illegible]POOL, May 4.—Spot wheat, turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

[illegible]POOL, May 4.—Wheat in fair demand, [illegible] winter, 7s 2d, steady; spring, 7s 3d, steady. [illegible] poor demand for future; the demand for [illegible] taken off; spot, 4s 3¼d, steady; May, June [illegible] 4s 3d, steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

[illegible] Andora's rate is said to be 35s to U. K., [illegible] Antwerp.

[illegible] Badura left Cardiff last August for Pan[illegible] [illegible] has not arrived at destination. She is [illegible] missing. The Badura was here in March.

[illegible] wrecking steamer Whitelaw is again at [illegible] the Escambia, and if fine weather contin[illegible] [illegible] are considerable iron from her. The [illegible] that the entire vessel is loose, having [illegible] worked apart.

[illegible] ship Abercorn, hence Jan. 1, has arrived out [illegible] passage of 117 days.

[illegible] run of the Br ship Titania to Victoria from [illegible] in 30 days is a good one. The vessel was [illegible] for the tea trade and was in that trade [illegible] years. Like the Oberon she once had [illegible] and still travels well.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

[illegible] FRANCISCO, May 4.—Arrived—Str Geo. W. [illegible] Puget Sound. Sailed—Ship Willie Rosen[illegible] [illegible], str Yaquina, Yaquina Bay; schrs John [illegible] and Dare coasting.

[illegible], May 4.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave [illegible] Sailed—Ship Two Brothers, San [illegible] bk Eldorado San Francisco.

[illegible], May 4.—Ocklahama left up at 9:30 A. [illegible] ship Andora and Br bk Assel in tow.

[illegible] HANCOCK, May 4.—4 P. M.—Weather [illegible] wind south, velocity 17 miles; bar smooth.

FOREIGN PORTS.

[illegible]TOWN, April 27.—Arrived—Br sh Aber[illegible] [illegible] Portland. Sailed—Br sh Abeona, Dublin. [illegible] KONG, April 2—Cleared—Bk Colama, [illegible] bk Alden Besse, Victoria.

[illegible] persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, [illegible] and all kinds of indigestion will find imme[illegible] relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bi[illegible] [illegible] only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. [illegible] Siegert & Sons.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

J. B. Comely, of Albany, had his right hand badly cut by one of the knives of a planer the other day.

Albert Isaac, the Modoc Indian, convicted for the murder of John Sherman, has been sentenced to be hanged at Alturas on the 20th day of May.

St. John writes to the state prohibition committee that he cannot come to Oregon at present, owing to previous engagements and illness in his family.

Samuel Miller, formerly of Linn county, who stabbed and killed a man named Taylor in Baker county, has been released on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Frank Sutter's store in Coburg, Lane county, was burned last Sunday, with all its contents. Mr. Sutter was absent at the time of the fire on business in Southern Oregon.

Peter Mogan, who was shot at The Dalles, died from his wounds. An inquest was held but no new facts were developed. This is the third brother of the family who has met with a violent death within three years.

Parties from Grand Ronde valley are loud in their complaint of the condition of the Meacham road across the Blue mountains. Not a day's work has been done on the road for over four years, yet the proprietors charge excessive rates.

W. A. Massey, of Jump-off-Joe precinct, met with a painful accident on Wednesday last while girdling trees. He had girdled a tree which leaned, and while girdling another near at hand, the leaning tree fell and struck him on the head, cutting a gash about four inches in length.

Oregon *Sentinel*: Willie, a 15-year-old son of Stephen Booth, was thrown from a horse last Wednesday, receiving injuries that were thought fatal. After being thrown, the horse kicked the boy on the head, breaking his skull, but at the last account the injured youth was in a fair way of recovery.

At Eugene City on Monday James Burns and James Breen were tried in the circuit court for the crime of burglary committed at Latham a short time since, by breaking into a China house and stealing therefrom a $2 75 pistol. The jury, after hearing the case, brought in a verdict of guilty. Judge Bean sentenced each to three years in the penitentiary.

Grant's Pass *Courier*: Alex. Anderson, a resident of Althouse precinct, is missing, and is supposed to be drowned. He left his cabin for the purpose of fixing a foot-log across Sucker creek, near his place and has not been seen since. A large number of the residents of that vicinity have searched the creek, but in consequence of high water, are unable to find his body.

The stallion show at McMinnville on Saturday last proved a success, there being upwards of forty head in attendance, including horses of all work, roadsters, trotters, runners, etc., from Yamhill, Polk, Marion and Washington counties. They were exhibited on the open grounds in the eastern part of town, and were viewed by a large number of admirers of fine horseflesh.

McMinnville *Campaign*: "Uncle" Isaac Robison of Amity narrowly escaped being killed on Saturday last. While viewing the horses at McMinnville, a stallion belonging to W. J. Garrison, Jr., whirled and kicked, striking Mr. R. in the small of the back with both feet. Fortunately he was far enough away not to receive the full force of the kick, and his injuries are slight.

Robert Parker, an engineer in a planing mill at Eugene City, while attempting to throw a belt for the purpose of oiling a journal, had his right foot caught by the belt and his foot and ankle badly sprained and bruised, some blood vessels being ruptured. It was fortunate that the driving belt was quite loose, else the limb would have been most likely torn off. As it is, it will be some months before he is able to resume work.

Superintendent Collins of the state penitentiary, went to Albany Saturday, having in charge a prisoner from the pen named Meeker, who was wanted in Douglas county as a witness in the case of the state vs. Roberts, for abducting a young girl. Sheriff Taylor, of Douglas county, met the prisoner at Albany and escorted him back. It will, no doubt, be much like a little oasis in a desert for Meeker to take a free trip to Southern Oregon and return, instead of making bricks.

Grant county *News*: Last week the news came that Wm. Brown had shot and killed John Overstreet near Wagontire mountain. It appears that Overstreet was in the employ of Isaac Foster, herding sheep, and had been in a contest with Brown over some land in that neighborhood, from which resulted the shooting. Brown had an examination before the justice of the peace at Silver Creek, and was held to answer in the sum of $500.

Hon. James F. Gazley, of Canyonville, while sitting and observing his clock recently, conceived the idea that by attaching a small wire to the time weight and letting an arm project through a slit made for the purpose, the days of the week could be accurately indicated by the wire as the weight descended. Of course the clock must be an eight-day weight clock and be regularly wound up. Mr. Gazley has the days marked on his clock with gilt letters, and says they adorn it considerably.

Coos Bay *News*. Capt. Oslen, of the C. H. Merchant, reports that whales are very plentiful along the coast at present. On his trip up from San Pedro they were continually in sight, sometimes sporting about playfully and at other times making strenuous efforts to escape from the attacks of their dread enemy, the thresher which causes the monarch of the deep much annoyance. Several times, while among the schools of whales, the log was hauled, the captain having lost logs before by whales getting foul of the log line.

A Roseburg paper: Last Monday a young man near Comstock, while out in the woods hunting, came across a panther, which he fired at and wounded. Meanwhile another one jumped at him from her lair, and striking against the muzzle of his gun, got a fatal shot from his last cartridge. The animal measured between eight and nine feet. He then beat two cubs to death with his gun. In the meantime his two young dogs treed the wounded male but while he went home for more ammunition the dogs allowed the panther to escape.

Albany *Herald*: The sawmill in Harrisburg, which has been locked up so long, has been purchased by Mr. Bandy, of Junction City, and will be put into operation immediately. The flouring mill has been rented by a gentleman from Minnesota, who is putting it in repair and will have it in operation in a few days. It is also rumored that Mr. D. Cooper, of Halsey, and Mr. Giles Smith & Sons, of Harrisburg, have purchased a stock of logs, and will put in a mill below Harrisburg, at the Rota slough, and thus give Harrisburg a second sawmill. The outlook for better times in Harrisburg is promising.

Salem *Statesman*: The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Coos, Douglas, Gilliam, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Linn, Marion and Yamhill have all paid their taxes up square and are out of debt, so far as claims of the state against them are concerned. Curry county only owes $300 to the state, while Clatsop, Crook, Union, Morrow and Multnomah have as yet paid nothing on their account since the levy of 1885. Some of the counties owe several years back, and Multnomah county owes the state more than all the other counties have paid into her treasury during 1886.

Dalles' *Times-Mountaineer*: Frank Allen, aged 14, whose parents live on the Deschuttes in Wasco county, has been taken to the insane asylum. When about 4 years old, he had a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left him in a deplorable state, depriving him of eyesight and of intelligence, and since that time he has been in an utterly demented condition. His parents have taken the most affectionate care of him ever since, but growing no better, and being at times uncontrollable, it was thought advisable to place him at the asylum. He possesses agreeable features, full forehead, and a moderately developed physique; but his incoherent talk, and wild actions would cause no one to be deceived as regards his mental status.

MANGLED UNDER A HARROW.

Albany Herald.

Particulars were received in this city yesterday of a frightful accident which happened last Friday afternoon to Wm. Burgett, an old resident of King's valley, Benton county, while harrowing grain in a field, by which he was seriously if not fatally injured. He was walking beside the harrow, when in some manner one side flew up and the teeth caught his leg above the knee, cutting a frightful gash and laid his leg open to the bone nearly to the ankle. Our informant states that the harrow tooth protruded so nearly through his leg that the impression of the point was visible on the skin on the opposite side from where it penetrated. The unfortunate man was carried home and medical aid summoned. His friends entertain but slight hopes of his recovery, although it was hoped that by amputation of the mangled limb he may recover.

GRANT COUNTY MINING NOTES,

From the News.

Reports from Dixie creek indicate numerous quartz leads in that district looming up into prominence.

M. Duston and some others have gone over to Fox valley to thoroughly prospect some placer ground located over there last year. If there is anything in it they intend to find it.

The mining industry in Grant county is not dead yet. The immense wealth of the Canyon creek placers must have come from somewhere above when large volumes of water poured down the canyon. We predict that the original ledge will be discovered some day. The man who strikes it will strike a bonanza—a colossal fortune so to speak.

WASHINGTON.

Goldendale *Sentinel*: Horace L. Zeek, son of a pioneer family, of Clarke county, eloped with his wife's sister, Miss Susan Dillman, last week.

Tacoma is so quiet that the good and bad people of that little place can hear the tooting of the steam whistle at Point Robinson, twelve miles away.

Walla Walla *Union*: Joe Barnes has about 200 silk worms at work at his place on Rose street. Mr. Barnes is probably the first man to introduce the silk worm into Washington territory.

There are three candidates in the field for mayor at the coming city election in Tacoma. The workingmen's ticket is headed by J. C. Mann, the independents by F. T. Olds and the republicans by T. L. Nixon.

Last Saturday a young man named Stilwell, in the employ of Dave Miller, of Semiahmoo, while working around a horse, was kicked by the animal just below the heart, and the next day he died from the effects of the kick.

Dr. L. S. Smith of Sprague drove out of town with his little son, early last week, and since has not been heard of by his friends, who can think of no reason for his disappearance and conjecture that he is temporarily demented.

The ministerial association of Spokane district Columbia river conference of the M. E. church, will be held at Moscow, Idaho, commencing Tuesday, July 6, 1886, and continuing three days, Rev. M. S. Anderson, presiding elder.

Walla Walla *Journal*: From his son Brodie, Dr. J. M. Boyd received the following startling telegram Sunday morning: "Come down. Stock are dying, house burned, eleven horses killed." The doctor went. The trouble is at his ranch in eastern Yakima.

The Seattle Gaslight Co. has made a further reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of gas, thus making it cost consumers an average of $2 per thousand. This is cheaper than gas is furnished at any other city on the Pacific coast or British Columbia.

Virgil Lewis, son of ex-Sheriff Lewis, was killed by being thrown from a horse near North Yakima last Sunday. He was about 21 years old. His oldest sister and her child were drowned in the Yakima a few years ago near where he was killed.

Charles Schanno, the Yakima brewer, convicted of manslaughter in killing Adam Goldstein August 6, has succeeded, through the efforts of his counsel, ex-Gov. George L. Woods, in having his sentence set aside. He is now under bonds to appear before the next grand jury.

There are in this territory the following number of churches by denominations: Protestant Episcopal, 16; Methodist Episcopal, 53; Congregational, 35; Presbyterian, 59; Roman Catholic, 38, and Baptist, 33. There are fifty-three newspapers published in the territory, of which nine are dailies, and there are sixteen national and twelve private banks.

Walla Walla *Journal*: Friday night, Hugh Medlock went to O. E. Jones's stable and stated that Mrs. A. Bowles, living near the depot, was dead and he desired a horse in order that he might ride out to her father's on the Cottonwood and inform the family of the sad and unexpected event. A horse was furnished him. Medlock not returning Saturday morning, as promised, inquiry was instituted and Mrs Bowles was found to be alive and well. Now Mr. Jones is telegraphing all over the western hemisphere for his mare and Medlock, dead or alive.

Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*: A fracas recently took place on Squak lake between Lan Hughes and a man named Gudmundsen, during which Hughes was shot in the wrist and the other fellow was badly whipped and nearly drowned. As soon as Hughes reached Newcastle he had Gudmundsen arrested and bound over to appear before the grand jury on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do great bodily harm. Hughes has a bad wound on the wrist, a portion of the joint having been torn away, and it is not settled that the wound may not necessitate the loss of the hand.

Palouse *Gazette*: On Friday the residence of Frank Grimm, situated about five miles west of Colfax was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The house was unoccupied at the time, the family having departed the day previous to visit relatives about thirty miles distant. Returning Sunday they did not learn of their loss till within a few miles of home, when it dawned upon them that they were homeless and did not possess even a change of clothing. Mr. Grimm carried no insurance and his loss will not fall short of $1000. The fact that the house had not been occupied for nearly thirty hours, was proof sufficient that the fire was of incendiary origin, and a few inquiries among the neighbors elicited the fact that George Reed, a brother-in-law with whom Grimm was not on very good terms, had been seen on the premises a short time previous. After satisfying himself on this point, Grimm swore out a warrant and Reed was arrested, charged with arson.

PERSECUTION OF OCCUPANTS OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Dayton Chronicle.

The senseless persecution of occupants of school land, inaugurated by Commissioner Sparks will, if persisted in, work a downright hardship upon many a poor farmer whose all consists of improvements upon such lands. We have a dozen cases in our mind, of which the following is a fair example: A few years ago Will R. Cahill, a gentleman over 50 years of age, selected a piece of school land about six miles from Dayton and began to prepare a home where he might end his days in comfort. The land selected by him did not contain a drop of water nor a stick of timber; but nothing daunted, Mr. Cahill began prospecting for water, and found it after considerable labor and trouble. He then built four miles of fence, dug a trench 200 feet to his spring, from which he conducted water in pipes to his pasture. An orchard was set out that now bears large quantities of delicious fruit and is valued at $1000; twenty-eight acres of land were seeded to tame grass, one hundred acres were cultivated in grain, a good residence, barns and out-houses were built, and a model country home was constructed. A large windmill forces water up a hill 100 feet high to the house, the water waste going to a cistern holding 1000 gallons, from which it is conducted in pipes to his barn, hog pens and corrals. The place is now one of the best in the county, though when it was settled upon by Mr. Cahill it was a dry knoll, practically valueless. Now that old age is creeping upon him and his once strong constitution is shattered by hard work, we fail to see the justice in a law or ruling that would drive himself and family from their home. And yet there are hundreds of such cases in this country.

FARM NOTES.

Wasco county farmers say the spring is remarkably cool, and lambs are faring worse than they have for many years.

Walla Walla *Journal*: The farmers along Mud creek say the frost last night killed the fruit in their locality completely.

Lexington *Blade*: Hundreds of acres of corn in the aggregate will be cultivated in Morrow county this year. It is becoming the favorite feed for stock.

A mare belonging to a Mr. Blair of Lane county, dropped three well grown, perfectly developed colts last week at one foal. Unfortunately, however, all three died.

A fatal disease among the poultry is prevalent in Albany. The good, fat hen goes cackling around apparently in good health, when she suddenly begins to droop, and in a few hours from the time she is taken is no more. Their comb invariably turns black. Is it the cholera?

J. P. Temple, of Umatilla county, has bought a corn planter and will put in eighty acres of corn. A few years ago it was thought that this was no corn country; but experience has proven that it does well and is a profitable crop, and year after year the acreage has been increased.

Albany *Herald*: After traveling through the different portions of Linn county and conversing with observing farmers from different sections, it is ascertained that crops are looking remarkably well throughout the county. Wheat especially is very promising, being very healthy in color and thrifty in growth. It promises an unusually large yield. Winter oats are more thrifty than wheat, and promise to make a large crop. Spring grain has been unusually favored by growing weather, and from present indications will not fall much below fall sown grain this season. Observing grain producers put the yield of fall wheat for the coming crop at about twenty bushels per acre. With the present upward tendency of the wheat market and a good crop promised, the outlook for farmers can be said to be flattering.

NECROLOGY.

Manuel Crisp, an old pioneer of the state, died at The Dalles April 20. He came to Oregon in 1842, and at one time owned a large farm in Yamhill county. Mr. Crisp, when quite young, was at the battle of San Jacinto, and afterwards on the staff of Gen. Houston. His father occupied the important position of chief justice of Texas, after it had become a state. Of late years Mr. Crisp drank freely, and his fine physical frame would have lasted several years longer had it not been for this indulgence. He was aged about 66 years, and a native of Virginia. He leaves a wife in Pendleton and a son and daughter in other portions of the state.

STOCK AND RANGE.

John Elder of Heppner started one band of his sheep to the mountains Monday. Their present destination is Ditch creek, this side of the North fork of the John Day. They were sheared last week, and are going to the mountains unusually early. The Heppner side of the western spur is free from snow, but several dabs will have to be floundered through in crossing the summits. Jim and Lum Rhea started their wether bands to the mountains Thursday.

East Oregonian: Among Mr. Sam Anderson's fine horses is a 3-year-old dapple-gray colt which is a beauty, large, well-proportioned, and of perfect action. It is of "Kentucky Whip" and Morgan stock. Mr. Cass Matlock saw the horse the other day in the street and said, "There is one of the very best horses in Umatilla county." This is a high commendation, as Mr. Matlock is considered as good a judge of horse flesh as any man in the country.

The Asotin *Sentinel* asserts that the opinion arrived at by stockmen is that an organized band of thieves are plying their vocations in Asotin and Garfield counties; that the stock stolen is cached away during the daytime and driven to some railroad point during the night, where they are shipped to other parts. Should any of the members of this gang be caught, they will meet with little mercy at the hands of the injured stockmen, and a necktie social will doubtless be the result.

Heppner *Gazette*: Horse buyers visiting the Heppner country this season have been seeking horses weighing from 1100 up. The saddle and driving horse markets seem to be very limited in extent, but weighty work horses seem to be in good demand. The latter, broke and gentle, seem hard to find. Horse raisers don't seem inclined to bother about breaking their horses gentle enough to suit older markets. There are gentle horses on every ranch, but they are not for sale, and their owners seem to be wedded to them, while many of the horses raised for marketing are allowed to run on the wild, open range until they are three or four years old before they are halter-broken.

CHEHALIS NOTES.

CHEHALIS, May 2.

There is talk of a new newspaper being started at Centralia.

Mrs. H. N. Stearns is recovering from her severe paralytic stroke.

Considerable snow fell in different parts of Western Washington last Thursday morning.

J. E. Willis, in political faith an independent democrat, has been appointed postmaster of Chehalis.

Several more families of immigrants have within the last week settled in the woods and established homes.

County commissioners' court will meet next Monday, and the advisability of building a bridge across the Cowlitz river at Toledo will be considered.

THE HOTELS.

GILMAN.

Chas Phillips, Junction C
J L Wilder, San Fran
J W G Cofran, do
C W Langhery, Knappa
D B Norris, U S A
G Graven, Salem
M J Clouting, Detroit
D C W Jeffrey, Salem
H N Westerbee, Eagle C
W M Donald, Sprague

HOLTON HOUSE.

A B Richards, Chicago
L J Stephens, do
F J Parker, Walla Walla
C E Howard, do
G E Behnering, McMinn
D Frankel, S F
A G Roberts, Eola
S Jenkins, Albany
J Lee, Chemawa
B B Johnson, Dallas
F P Mays, do
A Wickersham, Victoria
G D Raymond, do
W C Griswold, Salem
A R Lyle, Crack Co

MERCHANT.

A J Gilbert, Woodland
B Comfort, do
L Howe, Colfax
F M Creckill, Milton
John McBeen, Pendleton
Frank Stone, Walla W
Rev L Bromjliette and family, Nappavine
Mrs A B McIlwain, Albany
Rev J Thornton, Vane
H Fowler, Juniper
N A Reynolds, Chehalis
Miss N A Reynolds, do
Homer Wright, Baker C
D Patterson, do
Fred A N Peel, New Y
John Barsey, New Jersy
Miss M McIlwain, Albany

ESMOND.

Jacob S Taber, S F
C A Spreckles, do
G Chase & w, Connecticut
T J Milner, Seattle
McIntosh & w, Salem
W C Griswold, do
W J Deety, Rainier
E R Charman, Ogn City
L C Driggs, do
J D Fenter, McMinn
Abe Meyers, Corvallis
J Johnson, La Camas
John P Clow, Denver
C J Lord, N Y
W T Brewer, Ogden
Miss McCaushild, Olymp
H B Alexander, Dalles
J McCoy, Cathlamet
Chas E Willis, Vancouver
J H Long, Chehalis
F McClaine & w, Silverton
C H Meyer, LaCenter
W Lawton, Eugene
F D Nerson, W Chehalem
Iray Campbell, Eugene

ST. CHARLES.

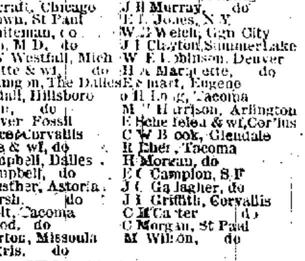
W P Miller, Lake Co
R Ford, Salem
J F Parrish, Albany
J H Morris, Lafayette
J T Chambers, Salem
I Niles, Detroit
G W Pickett, Baker City
P B Johnson, Walla Walla
D E Thompson, Los Ang
W Barlow, Barlow Statn
Miss B Aiken, Coos Bay
L W Ball, Eagle Cliff
J N Hinton, Seattle
C Butler, Victoria
J D Kelly, McCoy
F Belshaw, Eugene
Miss A Macaday, Inden
G Crockett, Grants Pass
M C Gill, Scio
L D Henderson, Seattle
S H Maddock, England
W W Stevenson, Brownsv
J T Browning, Chehalis
A G Roberts, Eola
P Wilson, Grant Co
S C Candle, St Helens
M Abraham, San Fran
Mrs C Elkins & s, Albany
H Hill, do
R Whitney, do
F E Taggart, Farmington
S Wilkinson, Pataha City
C C McCoy, Farmington
J G Henry, Polk
H W Koch, Woodland
W Hammer, Tacoma
C Hoffman, do
D Allen, Seattle
H J Goddard, Corvallis
J H Wise, Perrydale
C C Curtis, Astoria
F J Taylor, do
Mrs D M Snook, Roseburg
Mrs Hanraman, do
W E Peters, Tacoma
C J Turner, Buena Vista
W H Lang, do
C Leyt, Perrydale

INTERNATIONAL.

W Hardy, Needy
S H Lone, do
E Hardy, do
W Leonard, Kansas
D Foster, Mich
Adam Woolf, Yakima
K O Harris, Dakota
O L Lee, do
R P Griffin, Missouri
A Shephard, Tacoma
Mrs Hill & 2 dau, Cheny
A C Cummins, W T
Mrs Tupper, Klickitat
Mrs Burke, do
Mrs Martin, do
H Hodgkins & fm, Idaho
R Hodgkins, do
L N Miser, Corvallis
J S Hamen, Nashville
J Hamen, do
Sarah Hamen, do
J Bergman, Seattle
J N Mutson, do
M Erickson, do
J Daley, Butte
D Newston, New Mexico
D Nelson, Omaha
M Foley, do
C J Haggerty, Boston
T Marks, Kansas
Mrs G Louchand & 3 ch, Salem
H Copley, Almota
J Waldburg, W T
J Ware, Tacoma
W J Bailey, do
F Clark, do
L Foeger & fm, Penn
Mrs C Heilly, Grant's
W Burn, Hubbard's
O Jansen, Sweden
C Hansen, do
M Olsen, do
P Petersen, do
P A Larsen, W T
B F Wilcox, Illinois
W Clark, do
J Ryan, The Dalles
G Wyman, Nebraska
N Hathers, Albany
J Murray, do
J Brooks, do
W C Ginot, do
M Hoskins, Montana
G W Lavelle, do
C C Haney, New York
T Phillips, do
P D Quinn, Iowa

QUIMBY.

P B Derby, S F
B J McElligot, St Paul
A Moronda, do
R Herland, do
G H Cook, do
J F Fowler, Sheridan
W Simmons, Astoria
L H Carter, do
Mrs Keigon & 2 ch, St Paul
R E Haning, do
Thos Savoy, Astoria
E A Wolf, do
Jas Breslin, do
J A Dix, do
W R Reed, Low Cascade
W H Astick, do
W Wiley, Sutton
J H Burke, Helena
W Rowcraft, Chicago
C M Brown, St Paul
E H Whiteman, do
L Brown, M D, do
Mrs J W Westfall, Mich
E Predette & wf, do
G W Rumgon, The Dalles
P Cgandall, Hillsboro
P Pascoe, do
J B Hoover, Fossil
Jas Bruce, Corvallis
R Irving & wf, do
T P Campbell, Dalles
J M Campbell, do
W H Busther, Astoria
J H Marsh, do
H H Holt, Tacoma
E P Wood, do
F B Morton, Missoula
S G Hotris, do
W P Hughes, Bonnieville
Miss E Hughes, do
J W Kerby, Tacoma
F H Daniels, Solo
H Chuskert, Hillsboro
L F Honnum, Lewisville
Miss E Honnum, do
Miss M P Weekly, Looking Glass
F I Schofield, do
Geo West, Westport
Capt J West, do
W A Barrett, Glencoe
B E Reen, LaCenter
C W Ely, Tacoma
J S Gilbert, N Y
J E Greenwood, do
Mat Marett, Albany
J H Murray, do
E T Jones, N Y
W D Welch, Ogn City
J T Clayton, Summer Lake
W F Robinson, Denver
H A Marquette, do
E S Smart, Eugene
O H Long, Tacoma
M H Harrison, Arlington
E Schefeled & wf, Cor'lis
C W Brook, Glendale
R Eber, Tacoma
H Morgan, do
E C Campion, S F
J C Gallagher, do
J I Griffith, Corvallis
C M Carter, do
C Morgan, St Paul
M Wilson, do



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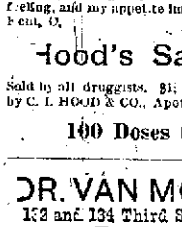

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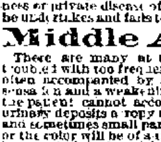

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TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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OF PORTLAND, OR.,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate.

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This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans; discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

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INSURANCE.

THE OREGON

[illegible]

OF OREGON.

Capital Authorized $800,000 00
Capital Paid Up in Cash 220,100 00
Assets January 1, 1886 .... 310,773 13

I. WHITE .... President
H. W. CORBETT .... Vice President
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Principal Office .... 31 Stark st., Portland

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OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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Capital $3,000,000
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MORPHINE AND WHISKY Habit Cured by DR. KEELEY'S Double Chloride of Gold Remedy. Cost [illegible] free from many of the cured, and books on habit mailed free. Call or write, DR. C. G. STRONG, Agent for Pacific Coast, [illegible] Cal.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

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The steamer "General Miles" will leave Astoria for Gray's Harbor, on Saturday, May 8. J. H. D. GRAY, Agent.

Oregon City Route.

STEAMER LATONA, ON AND AFTER MAY 1 will leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Oregon City 7:30 and 1 P. M. Sunday, leave Portland at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Oregon City at 8 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Sunday 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. 2m

Combustible Steamer.

[illegible] "Ancon" will leave San Francisco for [illegible] combustibles and other [illegible] JOHN MUIR.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

[illegible] April 12 the STR. TRAVELER [illegible] River Paper Co's Dock, foot of [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. for LaCamas. Returning [illegible] at [illegible] A. M., calling at Vancouver, [illegible] intermediate landings. For freight or [illegible] on boat.

W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

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Willamette Steamboat Co's Str's

MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE (Capt. W. H. Pope; Purser, E. Sullivan) leave Portland daily at 2 P. M. (wharf foot of Alder st., south side) for Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, LaCamas, Washougal, Van's Landing, Cape Horn. 1m

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THE STAUNCH AND NEAT LITTLE STEAMER Uncle Richard, will take excursion parties or any job work. Inquire on board, foot of M st., East Portland. (14a1m) S. P. McCAULEY in charge.

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STEAMER A. B. FIELD, JOHN GABRIELSEN master, will make regular trips from Astoria; weather permitting. Freight, Astoria to Tillamook, $6 per ton. Passengers, Astoria to Tillamook, $5; round trip, $7 50. Ship freight by O. R. & N. Co. boats, care steamer A. B. Field, Astoria. Mail shipping receipts to BADOLET & CO. 30a1f

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STRS. LURLINE OF VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

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LEAVE MORRISON ST. TUESDAY & THURSDAY at 6 A. M.—on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Astoria, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 A. M.

Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound.

Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains. E. A. SEELY, Agent; Portland.

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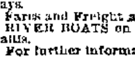
WILLAMETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA YAQUINA.

TRAINS

Leave Corvallis Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, A.M.
Leave Yaquina Monday, Wednesday, Friday, at A.M.



THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA

—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA:		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
Sunday	April 25	Wednesday	May 5
Tuesday	May 11	Wednesday	May 19
Monday	May 24	Tuesday	June 1
Tuesday	June 8	Thursday	June 17

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares and Freight at reduced and moderate rates.

RIVER BOATS on the Willamette connect at Corvallis.

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Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at

ASH STREET WHARF.

Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P. M.

Train from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows:	FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
State, Tuesday ...... May 4	Columbia, Monday, May 3
Columbia, Sunday, May 9	Oregon, Saturday .. May 8
Oregon ..... Friday, May 14	State, Thursday .... May 13
State, Wednesday .. May 19	Columbia, Tuesday, May 18
Columbia, Monday, May 24	Oregon, Sunday .... May 23
Oregon, Saturday .. May 29	State, Friday .... May 28
State, Thursday .... June 3	Columbia, Wedn'y, June 2

And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.

U. S. Mail Steamers leave from Ash street wharf Portland, daily (except Sunday) at 6 A. M.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER:

LEAVE PORTLAND 7 A. M. DAILY (except Sunday).

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Boats leave Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Thursdays for Corvallis and way points; returning leave Corvallis Tuesdays and Fridays. Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
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Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

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Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge),

From Washington and Oregon Points

TO THE EAST

VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
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OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections.

Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $3[illegible]

Close connections made at Ashland with stages, the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:45 A. M.
Ashland	7:45 P. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Albany and Ashland.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:45 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

OREGON CLOTHING M'F'G CO.

No. 52 NORTH FIRST STREET. FACTORY McMillen's addition, East Portland.

OREGON DEMOCRATS.

Sylvester Pennoyer, of Portland, Nominated for Governor.

BUTLER, OF POLK FOR CONGRESS

The Ticket to be Completed To-day—A Contentious Body and a Great Deal of Speech Making—The Platform.

At twenty-five minutes past 10 o'clock Mr. E. J. Jeffery, chairman of the state central committee appeared on the stage and called the convention to order. Mr. Jeffrey said before the convention proceeded to business he desired to tender his thanks for the honor the democratic party conferred on him in placing him in the responsible position of chairman. The first thing to do was the selection of a temporary chairman to preside over the deliberations of the convention. He was ready to hear nominations.

Several delegates hastily arose to propose names, but Joseph N. Teal, of Multnomah, was recognized by the chair. Mr. Teal placed in nomination for chairman Mr. C. B. Bellinger, of this county.

The nomination was seconded promptly, but before it could be put Mr. Sidney Dell arose to a point of order. He proceeded to read from the regular call issued by the state central committee. The hour designated by the call was 11 o'clock. "It is now," said Mr. Dell, "but half-past 10 o'clock. I submit that this convention has no right to proceed to organize before that hour. I hold that the motion is out of order. We should wait until 11 o'clock."

This was like a small fire brand. The motion was vigorously discussed for about fifteen minutes by a number of delegates. Mr. Al. Zieber favored waiting until the hour specified in the call had arrived. W. H. Watkinds favored proceeding with the business. Judge A. E. Wait thought if 11 o'clock was the hour designated the convention should wait until that time had arrived. Col. W. L. White moved that the delegates proceed to change the hour. They all seemed to be present and could determine the time then and there. Dell rose to a point of order. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed by the state central committee, and this body had no right to proceed until that time. Col. Effinger said if all the members were not present the point should be promptly sustained. If a single delegate was absent, under the impression that 11 o'clock was the hour, he favored a vigorous enforcement of the point of order raised by Mr. Dell. If all were present he said there was no reason for not proceeding without delay.

Finally, after more running discussion, the matter was compromised by the committee taking a recess until 11 o'clock.

PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the gavel of Mr. Jeffery was heard again. When silence was at length restored the chairman said nominations for temporary officers were now in order.

Mr. W. D. Fenton, of Multnomah, placed in nomination W. R. Bilyeu, of Linn; Judge A. E. Wait placed in nomination John Myers, of Clackamas.

A rising vote was taken to settle the question of preference. The result was Mr. Bilyeu was almost unanimously elected temporary chairman.

On taking the chair Mr. Bilyeu merely said: "Gentlemen of the convention, allow me to thank you for having chosen me to preside over your deliberations as temporary chairman. Without saying anything further and consuming the time of this convention I will say that the next order of business is the election of a temporary secretary."

Mr. R. Gerdes, of Multnomah, placed in nomination B. L. Norden. Mr. Norden declined owing to press of business.

J. N. Teal nominated Thomas Baldwin, of Crook county.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Baldwin received the unanimous vote of the convention.

For assistant secretaries Sidney Dell nominated W. J. Kelly, and C. H. Page, of Astoria, nominated A. A. Cleveland, of Clatsop county. Both these gentlemen were elected assistant secretaries.

THE COMMITTEES.

A motion was made that a committee of five delegates be appointed on credentials. This motion was amended, reamended, tossed about like a foot-ball, and discussed by a number of delegates. Getting back at length to first principles, the original motion to appoint five persons was put and carried. To serve as such committee, Chairman Bilyeu appointed the following persons: Messrs. Biggers, Coleman, Effinger, Burnett and Holmes.

It was then moved that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed; also that another committee of five be selected on order of business. These motions, like the preceding one, were bandied around, amended and discussed for some time. Finally the convention concluded to consolidate the two committees into one. A motion was at length made and carried that a committee of five delegates be appointed, on whose brawny shoulders should rest the dual labor of preparing a report on order of business and permanent organization.

Chairman Bilyeu appointed on this committee Messrs. Cochran, McFadden, Muller, Myers and Teal.

The motion to appoint a committee on resolutions provoked more discussion than any preceding one. There was a very liberal interchange of views, in which Sidney Dell, R. B. Cochran, John Myers, Col. W. L. White, Judge John Burnett, R. A. Miller, Al. Zieber, W. H. Watkinds, J. N. Teal, W. D. Fenton and other democratic war horses took a lively hand. Some favored Mr. Cochran's motion, which was to appoint a committee of seven on resolutions. Others advocated the appointment of a committee to consist of one member from every county in the state; also that there should be a roll of the counties called, and that each delegation should name the person it was desirous to have serve on the committee. After a running discussion, in which there was mingled no small amount of noisy confusion, matters at length settled down to a business basis and the convention proceeded to work. It was finally decided by an almost unanimous vote that the committee should consist of one delegate from each county. Roll calling proceeded with the following result.

Baker, R. C. George; Benton, M. L. Pipes; Clackamas, A. E. Wait; Clatsop, C. H. Page; Columbia, S. G. Caudle; Crook, R. G. Emery; Coos and Curry, J. M. Siglin; Douglas, J. Drain; Gilliam, S. B. Hoover; Grant, M. S. Noland; Jackson, E. J. Farlow; Josephine, S. White; Klamath, W. P. Miller; Lake, J. F. Luelling; Lane, T. G. Hendricks; Linn, C. H. Montague; Marion, Marion Todd; Morrow, C. A. Rhea; Multnomah, W. D. Fenton; Polk, T. S. Townsend; Tillamook, W. T. Newcomb; Umatilla, J. P. Wager; Union, Jas. H. Hendershott; Washington, P. Bosco; Wasco, W. McD. Lewis; Yamhill, Wm. Galloway.

On completing the committees, the question of adjournment came up. Some wished the convention to adjourn until 1 o'clock and others until 2 P. M. It was finally settled to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Prior to adjournment it was arranged that the committee on credentials should meet on the stage of the theater at once and proceed to the preparation of the report. The members of the committees on platform and resolutions were notified to meet at the democratic headquarters in Masonic temple immediately after recess. All delegates having resolutions which they desired to be incorporated in the report, were requested to hand the same in to the members of the committee at once.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, after which the report of the committee on credentials was read by the chairman of the committee. The following is the report of the committee:

CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the state democratic convention, assembled in Portland, May 4, 1886:

We, your committee on credentials, beg leave to report the following delegates entitled to seats in said convention:

Benton county—John Burnett, M. L. Pipes, Claude Warren, W. S. McFadden, Penn Avery, John Osborne by M. L. Pipes proxy, Allen Parker.

Baker—R. C. George by Zera Snow proxy, W. W. Wilson by R. C. George proxy, W. S. Glenn, Thornton Williams and Con O'Neal by R. C. George proxy, Henry DeLand, C. W. James by R. C. George proxy, F. A. Bowen by R. C. George proxy.

Clackamas—John Myers, W. L. White, H. W. Ross, A. E. Wait, J. Welch, G. W. Ross, C. W. Ganong, W. H. Vaughn, C. D. Latourette.

Clatsop—A. A. Cleveland, G. G. Smith, C. H. Page, Dr. A. Kinney by C. R. Thompson proxy, C. P. Moffett, R. S. McKune, C. Leinenweber by C. H. Page proxy.

Columbia—S. A. Miles, Norman Merrill by S. G. Caudle proxy.

Coos—E. G. Flannagan by T. R. Sheridan, J. M. Siglin, Jerome A. Rose, H. G. Bloeger, John Flanagan by C. J. Jamison proxy.

Crook—C. M. Baldwin, G. W. Barnes by Joseph Hanke proxy, R. S. Emery.

Curry—J. M. Upton by J. M. Siglin proxy.

Douglas—F. Ward, E. J. Page, E. H. Pickston by William Shiel proxy, J. D. Burnett by A. Marks proxy, J. E. Drain, D. Brockman, Peter Wilson, Asher Marks, F. P. Hogan.

Gilliam—W. N. Brown by T. B. Hoover proxy, M. B. Harrison, T. B. Hoover.

Grant—M. D. Clifford, M. S. Hellman, M. Dustin by M. D. Clifford proxy, F. A. Wilson.

Jackson—E. J. Farlow by R. A. Miller proxy, R. A. Miller.

W. A. Owens by R. A. Miller proxy, W. B. Robert by R. A. Miller proxy, E. DePeatt by E. J. Farlow proxy, B. W. Dean by R. A. Miller proxy, A. D. Naylor by R. A. Miller proxy, W. P. Farlow, H. S. White by R. A. Miller proxy.

Josephine—W. G. Kramer, S. White, Wm. Naucke by Dr. Kramer proxy.

Klamath—E. R. Reames by W. P. Miller proxy.

Lake—W. F. Abshier by A. F. Snelling proxy, S. P. Moss by A. F. Snelling proxy.

Lane—T. G. Hendricks, J. R. Yates, G. W. Rinehart, E. P. Coleman, J. W. Matlock by T. L. Campbell proxy, S. G. Thompson, R. M. Veatch, R. B. Cochran, L. Bilyeu, T. L. Campbell.

Linn—W. R. Bilyeu, Dr. S. W. Dodd, R. O. Smith, T. J. Black, E. Hoult, T. J. Cline, F. M. Daniel, C. B. Montague, J. W. Rice by George Finley proxy, F. A. Watts, George Humphrey, T. D. Miller, F. E. Croft by J. D. Arthur.

Marion—L. M. Herren by W. H. Holmes proxy, W. S. Todd, F. N. Gilbert, James Casey by P. H. D'Arcy proxy, A. A. Miller, Fielding McClaine, W. E. McAfee, Preston Hamilton, J. M. Kitchen by T. L. Golden proxy, W. B. Simpson, T. E. Eldridge.

Morrow—Wm. Douglass by Frank Kellogg proxy, J. B. Sperry by Frank Kellogg proxy, G. W. Wright, C. A. Rhea, John Shelton by George W. Rhea proxy.

Multnomah—S. Pennoyer by W. H. Watkinds proxy, R. C. Redman by M. J. McKinnon proxy, T. Varwig by R. Gerdes proxy, W. H. Effinger, W. D. Fenton, W. J. Kelly, C. B. Bellinger, J. L. Sperry, A. Roberts, J. B. Kelly, B. O'Hara, Sidney Dell, J. K. Kelly, A. S. Bennett, E. Corbett, B. L. Norden, J. W. Homan, J. N. Teal, C. E. Sitton, H. Schneider, R. H. Thompson, E. Meyer, W. H. Watkinds, Cecil Holcomb, Kirk Sheldon, G. E. Nottage, I. D. McGuire, J. T. Hughes.

Polk—O. J. Goodman, W. A. Basket, T. S. Townsend, M. Staats, S. G. Richmond, D. G. Henry.

Tillamook—Judge W. T. Newcombe.

Umatilla—A. M. Elam, C. H. Raley, Dr. W. W. King by Thomas Fitzgerald proxy, T. J. Tweady by J. S. Jones proxy, J. P. Wager, David Ashpaugh, A. W. Nye by Wm. Matlock proxy, H. G. Yoakum by Thomas Fitzgerald, F. M. Crockett, J. L. Killian by J. B. Keeney.

Union—Dr. Geo. C. Conner by L. E. Rinehart, Dr. G. W. Biggers, L. B. Rinehart, James Hendershott, W. H. Huffman, H. D. Gorham, J. G. McCoy, T. D. Parker, W. Wilson, Dunham Wright by James Hendershott, G. E. Owen.

Washington—Al. Zeiber, F. A. Bailey by P. Bosco proxy, P. H. Allman, W. K. Watson, W. S. Whitten, L. H. Nichols.

Wasco—C. S. Savage, Col. Jas. Fulton, W. McD. Lewis, J. H. McDonough, Isom Baldwin, J. H. McCallister, R. G. Closter.

Yamhill—John Thompson, T. Goodrich, H. R. Rummel, C. H. Burch, Wm. Galloway, J. C. Nelson, W. F. Gilkey, C. C. Linden.

Your committee would recommend that in all cases where there is not a full representation from any of the counties that the delegates present from such county or counties cast the note or votes for such absentees.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,
(Signed) G. W. BIGGERS, Ch'n.
W. H. HOLMES, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee on credentials was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. B. L. Norden moved that Mr. E. J. Jeffery, the retiring chairman of the state central committee, be invited to participate in proceedings of the convention as a delegate at large. The motion was lost.

On motion of Col. W. L. White, all press representatives be invited to take seats on the stage. Carried.

J. M. Siglin arose and stated to the convention that he was authorized to say on behalf of the committee on resolutions and platform that they would not be in readiness to report before 7 o'clock this evening.

The committee on permanent organization then submitted the following report, which was read and adopted:

"We, your committee, respectfully present this as our report:

First—We recommend W. R. Bilyeu as the permanent chairman of this convention.

Second—We recommend T. Baldwin as permanent and W. J. Kelly and A. A. Cleveland assistant secretaries.

R. B. COCHRAN, Ch'n.
W. S. FADDEN, Secretary.

Chairman Bilyeu then arose and made a short but neat speech, thanking the convention for the honor it had conferred on him. He said he hoped the convention would place in the field a good ticket which would be "ratified" at the polls. The convention had very responsible duties to perform and he felt every confidence that every delegate would endeavor to place in nomination the best and most acceptable men in the party. His remarks were warmly applauded.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The committee on order of business then submitted its report, which was as follows:

We, your committee on order of business, respectfully submit the following as our report:

First—Report of the committee on credentials.
Second—Report of committee on permanent organization and action of the convention thereon.
Third—Report of committee on platform and action of convention thereon.
Fourth—Report of committee on order of business and action of convention thereon.
Fifth—We recommend the nominations in the following order:
First—Governor.
Second—Congressman.
Third—Supreme judge.
Fourth—Secretary of state.
Fifth—State treasurer.
Sixth—State printer.
Seventh—Superintendent of public instruction.
Eighth—Ratification of district nominations.
Ninth—Election of state central committee.
Tenth—That all the candidates of this convention shall receive a majority of all the votes of the convention.

We recommend that the state central committee elect their own chairman and fix the time and place of the next convention.

R. B. COCHRAN, Chairman,
W. S. McFADDEN, Secretary.

There was some hesitation about confirming the report of the committee on order of business. Mr. Dell wanted to amend the report by having a sub-committee to reside in Portland. This was favored by John Myers, of Clackamas, and opposed by Judge Burnett, of Corvallis. Col. Effinger strongly favored the adoption of the above report [illegible] After some further discussion [illegible] was put and carried and the re[illegible]

The report of [illegible] order of business passed the [illegible] committee's report as next on the [illegible] was not ready and a motion was made to adjourn till 7 o'clock. This was discussed at length. Judge Burnett said that the time of the convention was worth money. He was anxious to finish the business. This was opposed by several, including John Burnett, of Benton county, who said time was worth nothing to him; if he went out and tried to get work he could not secure it at a dollar a day. Siglin followed and said if the convention did not adjourn they would talk about it till 7 o'clock. He supposed there were candidates in the house who would stand on any sort of a platform, but most of them would want to see the platform first. For his part he hoped the convention would adjourn and all go down and harmonize. Said there was time to harmonize two or three times before 7 o'clock. At 3 o'clock the vote was put and the convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7:15, and, after some minutes' delay, Fenton, of Multnomah, took the floor and read the following:

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of the state of Oregon, in convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the time-honored maxim: "Equal and exact justice to all men; special privilege to none."

2. That we heartily indorse President Cleveland and his administration in their efforts to purify the public service, to restore the administration of federal government to the practice of honesty which existed before the government was prostituted by the republican party to partisan uses, personal ends and class legislation.

3. That we indorse the sentiments and suggestions of President Cleveland in his special message to congress favoring a system of arbitration of differences between capital and labor, employer and employe.

4. We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered; but as any tariff for revenue must of necessity afford some protection incidentally we therefore favor such an adjustment as to prevent unequal burden and encourage the production of industries at home, and to afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies. Therefore, as a matter of justice, the wool growing interests of the country should receive the same benefit from a tariff as the manufacturers of woolen goods; and we condemn the action of a republican congress in reducing the tariff on wool and in increasing the tariff on woolen goods.

5.—That we heartily indorse the present administration in its efforts to build up a navy efficient and able to protect our sea coast and our commerce and to maintain and defend our rights wherever our flag floats, against any and every assault; and we believe that a reasonable portion of surplus revenues should be appropriated for the construction and armament of such naval vessels and that all material needed therefor and for the building up of our merchant marine should be free from all taxation, and such vessels should be constructed, equipped and armed at our own shipyards and shops and by our own workmen.

6.—In harmony with the record of the democratic party in the state and nation, we hereby pledge the party and its candidates to use all lawful means looking towards the speedy termination of existing treaty relations between the United States and China, and the lawful removal of all Chinese coolies who may now be in the United States.

7.—We are in favor of liberal appropriations commensurate with their importance for the bays, harbors and rivers of Oregon, including the mouth of the Columbia, the opening of the upper Columbia, the Willamette, Coquille, Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers; Coos Yaquina, Tillamook and Port Orford bays.

8.—That we urge upon our national government the propriety of setting apart Crater lake and sufficient lands surrounding said lake for a national park.

9.—That the prodigality of the republican party while in power, in granting boundless tracts of the public lands to corporations composed of political managers and officeholders, under pretense of providing the country with railroads and wagon roads, and in upholding these grants in violation of law in cases where the grantees did not pretend to comply with the conditions of the grant has justly merited the outspoken rebuke of every American citizen. While demanding for corporations the observance of every contract right, we hold that every such grant became void and was absolutely forfeited in every case where the road was not completed in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, and that such forfeiture should be declared without further delay (saving in all cases the rights of actual settlers); and the lands of the people thereby rescued from the grasp of speculators should be bestowed in small tracts to actual settlers under the laws now in force, or such as may be hereafter enacted; and that the efforts of President Cleveland and the officers under him to restore to the people an amount of the public domain equal in area to that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia has won the gratitude and confidence of the laboring and producing portion of our country men, and especially of the people of the state of Oregon.

10. That we earnestly sympathize with Gladstone, the English premier, and Parnell, and with their compatriots, in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people, and wish them God speed in securing home rule for Ireland.

11.—That we are in favor of the enactment of state laws providing for the appointment of a state board of arbitration, to the end that all differences between labor and capital may be equitably adjusted, with due regard to both laborers and employers.

12.—That we are opposed to any unjust discrimination by transportation companies within this state in favor of or against any place or class of persons, and are in favor of such legislation as will prevent such discrimination and will establish just and reasonable freight rates within the state.

13.—That we are opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor.

14.—That we favor the submission to the voters of the state of Oregon of the pending amendment to the constitution of our state regulating the liquor traffic.

15.—That we demand such free school facilities in our midst as that the children of the rich and poor alike may have the opportunities of obtaining an education commensurate with our advancing civilization.

16.—That we arraign the republican majority of the recent sessions of the state legislature, regular and special, for their manifold blunders in legislation wherein a regard for the interests of the people was lost in the factional contests of the republican party; and we denounce the republican party in this state for its extravagance and for collecting large sums of money from the people by exorbitant taxation, and expending the same for unwise and unnecessary purposes.

17.—That we favor a rigid investigation as to the manner in which the swamp lands of this state have been disposed of, and demand such action as will restore to the people for actual settlement such of these lands as are unlawfully and fraudulently held.

18.—That we favor a non-partisan and independent commission whose duty it shall be to count the money in the state treasury as often as may be necessary to insure that it shall remain in the lawful place of depository instead of being used for purposes of private speculation.

19.—That we recommend that congress make the necessary appropriation to open and build a road connecting the Oregon & California railroad in Southern Oregon with the southwestern border of the state.

20.—Inasmuch as the duty imperatively imposed by the constitution upon the legislature to make a reapportionment after each census, has been neglected by several successive legislatures to the great injustice and injury of various counties of the state we demand and insist that every democratic nominee for the legislature shall be pledged to a new and just apportionment at the next session of the legislature to be based upon present population.

W. D. FENTON, Chairman.
J. P. WAGER, Secretary.

It is understood that there was entire harmony in the committee room. The resolutions respecting the prohibition amendment, and counting the money in the treasury, occasioned some debate, but there was at last entire unanimity.

It was proposed that the platform be adopted as a whole, and the chairman had hastily put the motion, when there were objections, and proceedings were stopped.

Teal, of Multnomah, objected to the fourth resolution. It was aimed at the Morrison tariff bill, and he would not vote to stand with Sam Randall in this matter.

Siglin said that Randall was as far "off" on the tariff question as Cleveland was on the silver question.

There was some question as to the meaning of the fourteenth resolution, favoring submission to the people of the prohibition amendment. Fenton explained that the majority of the committee was opposed to prohibition, but they believed the people should have the privilege of voting upon it. "We are cowards," he said, "if we do not give them a fair chance." He said that the position of the democratic party on this and other questions involving the rights of men to attend to their own affairs, in their own way, needed not to be set forth.

BURNETT ATTACKS THE BANKS.

Burnett, of Benton, proposed that the following resolutions be added to the platform:

Resolved, That we favor the speedy payment of the public debt, and to that end favor the abolishing of national banks and the supplanting of national bank notes with greenbacks and gold and silver coin.

Wager, of Umatilla, said that this matter had been discussed by the platform committee, and that it had been deemed unnecessary and inexpedient to deal with it at this time.

Teal, of Multnomah, moved to table the resolution, but withdrew his motion when informed that it would carry the whole platform with it.

Burnett, speaking on his own resolution, made an argument of twenty minutes. He wanted to meet this question fairly and squarely and not dodge it. It was the duty of the democratic convention to express its sentiments boldly. His resolution, he said, was hastily written and might not be grammatical, but it expressed good democratic doctrine. The national bank system was a part of the great system by which it was being tried to make the mass of the American people slaves of the money power. There was, he declared, no reason why the $350,000,000 in national bank notes should not be issued by the government. The national bank system was in its way an imitation of the English system and calculated to inculcate the English idea. The national senate, Mr. Burnett declared, was made up of railroad lawyers and national bank sharks. More than half the senators were holders of national bank stock. The corporations were represented in the senate, but not the people.

Mr. Burnett continued in this strain, repeating these assertions over and over again, till the audience became tired and tramped him down. The chairman, in urging the lobby and the convention to maintain order, said that it was the right of all members to express their views, "even though they may be a little long and tedious." This made a great laugh, and Mr. Burnet sat down apparently not in the most amiable temper. A motion to adopt the amendment was then put and lost, after which the platform, as reported by the committee, was adopted as a whole.

METHOD OF VOTING.

Watkinds of Multnomah moved that in voting the *viva voce* system be adopted.

Fenton moved to substitute the ballot system.

Myers of Clackamas opposed the ballot system. He thought the members ought to call out for whom they voted.

Watkinds said that the *viva voce* system was the open-and-above-board way of voting and that it had been the invariable practice of democratic conventions.

Cleveland, of Clatsop, moved that votes be taken by counties, but his motion was not seconded.

Gordon, of Marion, favored the ballot system.

Dell, of Multnomah, favored the viva voce system, and opposed what he called the secret republican method.

The matter was discussed, for and against, for half an hour, and at last a ballot was taken, resulting 102 for the ballot system.

The chair appointed Galloway of Yamhill, Fenton of Multnomah, Siglin of Coos and Pipes of Benton, tellers, and on motion J. B. Fithian, of Portland, was elected sergeant-at-arms.

THE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Myers, of Clackamas, nominated Sylvester Pennoyer, of Multnomah, "a man," he declared, "who had had little to do with politics, a man fit for the office and one who would be elected."

Dell, of Multnomah, seconded the nomination in a highly eulogistic speech. One of the Eastern Oregon delegates also seconded the nomination.

Hogan, of Douglas, nominated J. C. Drain, of Douglas.

Thompson, of Lane, nominated R. B. Cochran, of Lane. Mr. Cochran declined.

Zeiber, of Washington, nominated John Burnett, of Benton.

Humphrey, of Linn, nominated J. K. Weatherford, of Linn.

Burch, of Yamhill, nominated J. K. Kelly, of Portland. Judge Kelly took the floor, and said that he had borne his share of the labors and honor of public life during his long residence in Oregon, and he now wanted no other part than to work and vote in the ranks, leaving the active business to younger men. He declined to be a candidate.

At this point the convention refused to adjourn, and proceeded to ballot. One hundred and ninety votes were cast on the first ballot, as follows:

Pennoyer	90
Weatherford	53
Drain	23
Burnett	10
Shattuck	9
Kelly	4
Blank	1

At this point Drain was withdrawn, and McFadden and Siglin made it the occasion to speak in laudation of Burnett. The next ballot resulted as follows:

Pennoyer	87
Burnett	61
Weatherford	41

A motion to adjourn was lost. Weatherford took the platform and withdrew his name from the contest, promising that to whoever was nominated Linn county would give 500 majority.

The third ballot resulted:

Pennoyer	112
Burnett	78

Pennoyer, having received a majority, was declared the nominee. Burnett moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and it was done with a hurrah.

PENNOYER'S SPEECH.

Loud calls were made for Pennoyer, and as he appeared on the stage he was greeted with vociferous cheers. The chair introduced him as the next governor of Oregon. Mr. Pennoyer, speaking very deliberately, said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention of the State of Oregon: I thank you most heartily for the great honor which you have brought me—the nomination for the highest office within the gift of the people of this state. It is an office which should neither be sought nor refused. I did not solicit it, and did not ask a single delegate for his vote. It came to me as an entirely unsolicited honor, and it has my profoundest gratitude.

It is not necessary for me to say to those who have known me for the past thirty years that if I am elected governor of Oregon, which I shall be in all probability, I will be governor of Oregon. [Laughter and applause.] If elected, I shall ask and receive advice from my friends on public questions; yet when I perceive the path of duty made clear before me, I shall follow that path regardless of all obstacles. I shall endeavor, if elected, to administer the affairs of this state in the same frugal, honest business-like manner that I have managed my own personal affairs. [Applause.] I shall endeavor to carry out the views enunciated in the platform which you have just adopted, so far as they relate to state affairs. I shall enforce *all* the laws of the state [Applause,] and I shall conduct myself in that high office, so that if you shall ever have occasion to review your action to-night, it will not be with regret, but with pleasure. I have an abiding faith, that if the democracy of Oregon work in harmony from now until the night of election, one month hence, we will free the state from its chronic condition of misrule. [Applause.]

FOR CONGRESS.

The next business in order was the nomination of a candidate for congress. Fenton nominated N. L. Butler, of Polk. Members of nearly every county delegation rose to second the nomination. The choice was positively unanimous and on motion of Holcomb, of Multnomah, Mr. Butler was nominated by acclamation.

The nominee, who was personally unknown to a majority of persons in the lobby was called for and his appearance on the stage was greeted with three ringing cheers. Mr. Butler spoke with much feeling. He confessed to a deep embarrassment in appearing before the convention. He had not expected the nomination and was not prepared for the enthusiastic greeting. He had not come to Portland seeking office. This was a moment fraught with great interest to him. He was wedded to Oregon. This state was his first love and his only love. Around this state were clustered his fondest recollections and his brightest dreams. It was only natural that he should have a desire to serve it to the best of his ability in any capacity which might be required of him. Now that he had been confronted with a grave responsibility, he was filled with grave thoughts, and began to doubt whether he was equal to the task of representing the great state of Oregon in the national council. He therefore asked the convention to pardon the deep oppression which overcame him at the moment. When he considered the fabric of this government and its wonderful growth from weakness to almost inconceivable strength in a single century, and considered that the democratic party of Oregon had tendered him with their confidence and had said to him that he was able to vote in the councils of the nation whether for weal or for woe, they credited him with worth, indeed.

It was hardly proper to give his views on the leading questions of the day at this time, but he promised to make known his opinions during the canvass. He would proclaim the ever living doctrines of the democratic party with all the strength of his understanding. The democratic party is a party of ideas. Its corner stone was simple liberty to every citizen, and its one great object was to guarantee and protect such liberty. Mr. Butler closed by thanking the convention for the confidence reposed in him.

It was 11 o'clock when Mr. Butler concluded his remarks and the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The Democrats Nominate E. D. Shattuck and John M. Gearin for Judges—James Gleason for Attorney.

After the permanent organization of the democratic convention yesterday, and adjournment till 7 o'clock, several of the district delegations met to select judicial officers. The Multnomah delegates met in the green room at the New Market and the details of their proceedings were kept as secret as possible. There was some debate over accepting the proposition offered by the republicans to divide the judiciary, and it was finally voted that it would be undemocratic to endorse Judge Stearns, even though the republicans endorsed Judge Shattuck. Then Judge Shattuck and John M. Gearin were nominated. It is understood that the former is for department No. 1 and the latter for No. 2. Gearin stated last night that he would not accept under any circumstances.

For district attorney, James Gleason, R. E. Bybee and Cecil Holcomb were candidates. There was more than one ballot (just how many could not be learned), and it resulted in the selection of Gleason, the last ballot being: Gleason 14, Holcomb 13.

The above is only a "hearsay" report. The secretary, to whom an OREGONIAN reporter applied for a record, declined in courteous terms to give it, on the ground that the meeting was more in the nature of a caucus, and its proceedings were not to be made public until the nominations were presented to the state convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. J. Shaw, of Salem, was unanimously selected as judge. George W. Belt, of Polk, was selected as district attorney. His only opponent was W. L. Bradshaw, of Yamhill who received the vote of his county only.

NOT STUMPING MARION COUNTY.

SALEM, May 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A statement of your Marion county correspondent, in your issue of to-day, to the effect that I am "stumping" this county, might unintentionally put me in a false light and injure my usefulness as a settled minister of the gospel, if allowed to go unnoticed. Permit me to say that, while an ardent prohibitionist, conscientiously believing that the shortest way to the effective enforcement of temperance and prohibition laws is by educating the moral reformers and burdened taxpayers up to the point of placing in political power in township, county, state and nation, a party that has prohibition as its cardinal (but not only) plank and principle; and while I propose to vote as I believe and talk and pray, I am nevertheless not neglecting my pastoral and evangelistic duties to go "stumping" the county for said political party.

Like my brethren in the ministry—Rev. M. L. Fagg, of the Baptist church; Rev. L. D. Driver, presiding elder; President Van Scoy, and others here—I do occasionally give temperance addresses, as has been my custom for years; and at this stage of the great reform, to omit reference to prohibition and the prohibition party would be like playing Hamlet and the ghost without Hamlet—giving only the *ghost* of a temperance lecture. But still the delivering of occasional addresses, mostly at or near our homes, can hardly be called "stumping the county." I think I may speak for others, as well as myself, when I say we only aim to make religion and an active war upon the liquor traffic go hand in hand. We do not think of neglecting our life work to become politicians. It may be added that I have, so far in the campaign, made but one set speech in this county—one at the open temperance meeting in the W. C. T. U. hall of this city. Respectfully,

J. W. WEBB,
Pastor of Christian Church.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty-page New Year's edition.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the State Board at Its Rooms Yesterday.

Monthly Report of Secretary Carlisle—The Single Trip Rate on the O. R. & N. Company's Lines Discontinued.

The regular monthly meeting of the Oregon state board of immigration was called yesterday at 10:30 A. M. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Following is the report of the secretary:

As one of the results of the cut in rates on lines of railway leading to the coast, there has been quite an increase of immigrant arrivals. As compared with the months of February and March, the register shows, young men and heads of families, 1072; persons represented, 1301—that is, persons already here. Fully 40 per cent. of these are practical farmers. Not less than 85 per cent. of these people have given positive evidence that they have the "staying qualities," so desirable among this class of newcomers. Men of the class who must have immediate work in order to live have been the exception lately, especially so during the month covered by this report. The board has had a score of applications for farm hands and laboring men, which are still on file. A large majority of the new arrivals are in search of improved farms, for the purchase of which they have the necessary means at hand. The average sum for the head of the family for the month is not less than $2500. A dozen men on the register have given the secretary positive evidence of their possession of four or five times that amount. The board has had notification of the settlement of quite a number of those who have arrived during the past two months; some one or two in business enterprises and one in manufacturing. The others have located as farmers. Altogether the immigration for the month of April has been highly satisfactory.

IMMIGRATION TO EASTERN OREGON.

It is gratifying to state that the board has been duly informed that large immigration into Eastern Oregon has come by the way of the Northern Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and their connections with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. These new arrivals have been very equally distributed between Pendleton, La Grande, Umatilla, Arlington, Grant, The Dalles, Union and Baker City. The country between the John Day and the Des Chutes rivers has received large accessions to its population. The same is true of the region about Fossil and Umatilla. The board is also advised that a considerable number of immigrants have come into the state by the way of Northern California and by the Yaquina bay route. It is quite probable that 4000 bona fide immigrants have come into Oregon during the month in question.

The business men of Dallas have issued a neat pamphlet descriptive of Polk county, and forwarded a supply to the state board for distribution. For the month of April the board has made a very large distribution of immigration literature. Aside from the usual daily mailing list, which is now very large, upwards of 35,000 pieces of printed information—pamphlets, folders, maps, county books and ANNUAL OREGONIANS—have been sent to railway and steamship company managers in the East for distribution along their lines of travel.

IMMIGRANT RATES ON O. R. & N. LINES.

In regard to the matter of single trip rate over the line of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., which was authorized by Manager Prescott last November in behalf of immigrants desiring to investigate that part of the state lying east of the Cascades, with a view of final settlement, the following facts and correspondence explain fully. The order of Manager Prescott was issued in November. The necessary order books were printed and the work speedily inaugurated. On the 1st day of April Mr. John J. Byrne, general passenger and ticket agent of the O. R. & N. Co., sent a clerk from his office to notify the state board that the single trip rate referred to had been discontinued. The board sent another order to the railway ticket office and the following reply was received:

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.,
PORTLAND, April 1, 1886.

Mr. C. B. Carlisle, Oregon Board of Immigration, Portland—*Dear Sir*: An order dated to-day was just presented for a ticket to Baker City. In accordance with the information sent you this A. M. it should have read Baker City *and return* and we have so issued the ticket. We have discontinued for the present the use of the single trip rate.

Yours truly, JOHN J. BYRNE.

Upon receipt of this letter the president of the board sent the following communication:

STATE BOARD ROOMS,
PORTLAND, April 2.

C. H. Prescott Manager O. R. & N. Co.—*Dear Sir*: Officially, and under date of April 1, Mr. John J. Byrne, general passenger and ticket agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, notifies the Oregon state board of immigration that the use of the single trip rate, authorized by you for the benefit of immigrants seeking lands or a location in the eastern portion of the state, and which rate was made subject to an order issued by the secretary of this board, has been discontinued.

Not only as citizens and business men identified with the foremost and best interests of the state, but as commissioners of immigration, anxious to be able to offer every advantage and inducement to the intending settler; believing that in large accessions to the permanent agricultural population lies the solution of the vital question of how to improve the industrial and commercial status of Oregon we can but greatly regret the abrogation of this privilege heretofore granted the board. The experience of even the brief period in which the reduction of rate has been allowed shows us, and clearly that it has been not only one of the prominent and most important factors in the work this board has inaugurated for the substantial help of the immigrant, but that it has undoubtedly decided many of these newcomers to make investigation and final settlement in that portion of the state; a portion of Oregon offering the immigrant almost unexcelled advantages.

Assured that it is to the interest of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company to aid and foster the growth of a population in this part of our state, a portion so directly tributary to its operating lines, and believing that this is its policy and its purpose, we sincerely hope that you may find it consistent to continue the single-trip rate. Yours truly,

CHARLES H. DODD,
President State Board of Immigration.

On April 5 the board was in receipt of the following communication:

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.,
PORTLAND, Or., April 5, 1886.

Mr. C. B. Carlisle, State Board of Immigration, Portland—*Dear Sir*: I beg to hand you herewith a book of recommendations for reduced rates to immigrants, which you may issue to any immigrant who has satisfied you that he intends to look at lands along our line with a view to settling thereon.

I will countersign these recommendations upon presentation to me and they will then be orders upon our agents for tickets at the rates named on enclosed sheet.

You will understand that care should be exercised in issuing these so as to protect our company from loss of revenue on its regular business.

Please acknowledge receipt and say if your board will make use of them. Yours truly,

JNO. J. BYRNE.

Not hearing from Mr. Prescott in reply to its letter of April 2, the board sent the following:

ROOMS STATE BOARD IMMIGRATION,
PORTLAND, April 12, 1886.

C. H. Prescott, Esq., Manager O. R. & N. Co.—*Dear Sir*: We have to-day a number of immigrants who desire to go into Eastern Oregon, but who decline to purchase the round-trip ticket. They make application for the single-trip rate as advertised in the printed matter issued by this board. Their names are as follows: [Here follows a few names.] These parties are, we are satisfied, bona fide immigrants, coming via San Francisco from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. They are certainly entitled to the benefit of the single-trip rate authorized by your ruling of last November. As we are at a loss to know what to do in this matter and as we feel an interest in the settlement of Eastern Oregon equal to that felt for any other portion of the state, and desire to give these people a definite answer, we most earnestly request an early reply to our communication of April 2, etc. For the whole state and all who are interested in the matter of immigration, we remain, yours truly,

CHAS. H. DODD,
President State Board of Immigration.

The president of the board and Mr. Byrne, to whom Mr. Prescott had referred the matter, had one or two conferences, at which the company contended that if during the rate war an immigrant took advantage of the cut to go to San Francisco en route to Eastern Oregon, he could not reasonably expect a reduction from this city to that locality, whereas, if he came via either of the railways leading into the state from the East he might be, as an immigrant, entitled to some reduction, say one fare and one-fifth of a fare instead of full rates both ways; but he must purchase a ticket reading to —— and return.

In reply to the letter of President Dodd last given, the following was duly received:

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.,
PORTLAND, Or., April 12, 1886.

Mr. C. H. Dodd, President Oregon Board of Immigration, Portland—*Dear Sir*: With reference to the question of reduced rates for immigrants, I beg to advise you that after having considered the subject in the light of the statements made by you and by the secretary of your board, and from our experience in the handling of this class of business it has been decided that, for the present, at least, the one-way reduced rates shall be discontinued. The round-trip rates will be continued for the benefit of persons desiring to look at the country through which our lines run. I trust that my statements to you of the present situation in regard to transcontinental rates have been clear enough to justify us in the position we have taken on this question, and that in endeavoring to protect our own interests without detriment to the interests of the state we shall not be met in an unfriendly spirit by your board. Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. BYRNE.

After the secretary's report was read, in the hope that further conference with Manager Prescott might lead to some arrangement of this matter satisfactory to all parties concerned, President Dodd was authorized as a committee to act for the board and report at the next meeting. The board then adjourned to meet May 21.

THE EAST SIDE.

Birthday Celebration—Ministerial Association.—Personal and General Notes.

Master Harry Raffety, son of Dr. Dav. Raffety, celebrated the third anniversary of his birth yesterday. Harry evidently believes in enlivening society at the earliest possible opportunity, consequently he invited some twenty of his young associates, and they had a tip-top time. The little fellows literally gorged themselves on fruits, candies, nuts and sweetmeats, and indulged in all the varied pastimes of childhood to their hearts' content.

WILL MAINTAIN A STREET LAMP.

Several weeks ago the Rev. John W. Sellwood, on behalf of St. David's Episcopal church, presented a petition to the common council asking the lighting of the street lamp situated on the corner of Fifth and N streets, near the church. The petition was duly referred by the council to the committee on fire and water, with power to act. Since that time nothing has been heard of the matter, the committee having failed to report. It is a singular fact, however, that the lamp at the corner of M and Fifth streets, adjacent to Councilman West's store, has been regularly lighted for some time past. Mr. West is a member of the committee on fire and water, but of course the lighting of the M street lamp and the neglect of the one petitioned for by the church is merely accidental. It was hoped the committee would at least report on the subject at the council meeting on Monday evening. As no mention of the matter was made, however, the people of St. David's church have very sensibly come to the conclusion that nothing is intended to be done. At a meeting yesterday the ladies of the church determined to pay the expenses of lighting the lamp themselves, and have requested Street Commissioner Bartel to provide the lamp as per resolution passed by the council last winter. The lamp will to-day be put in proper shape for use.

SELECT CONCERT.

The concert to be given under the management of R. Frank Walters, at Neppach's hall, on the evening of the 7th of May, promises to be a very delightful event. Extensive preparations have been made to insure a grand success in every particular. The people of East Portland should not miss attending on Friday evening, as this will be the last appearance of that most pleasing cantatrice, Miss Walters, who will leave for her projected European tour on the 15th inst. Tickets can be secured at the various drug stores—Peoshe Bros' store and East Portland Bazar.

EARLY FRUIT INJURED.

It is stated on competent authority that the fruit, berry and vegetable crops in the belt of country lying south of the Asylum road, have sustained serious damage from the recent heavy frosts. In some places growing potatoes were frozen in the ground and strawberries are likewise utterly destroyed. Early cherries and peaches are severely injured. This destruction is not thought to be general, but is confined mostly to the section of country named above.

THE LADIES' DIME SOCIAL.

The dime social given last evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary Corps, G. A. R., at Odd Fellows' hall, was liberally attended and proved highly enjoyable. The following programme was rendered:

Quartette	The Misses Bushby, Messrs J. Guilt and D. D. Christy.
Recitation—"The Tattered Flag"	H. Phillips
Solo—"Bo Peep"	Stella Cougill
Recitation—"Barbara Freitchie"	Charles Smith
Recitation	J. Guilt
Music	By the Harmonica Club
Duet	J. and Gertie Guilt
Recitation—"Dying Volunteer"	Mrs. T. C. Smith

The entertainment netted the sum of $19, which will be applied to the benevolent purposes to which the corps is devoted.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The ministerial association of the Portland district of the M. E. church met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, and after the devotional exercises effected a permanent organization by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Dr. W. S. Harrington; secretary, Rev. John Parsons, of Mount Tabor; treasurer, Rev. T. A. Hull of Portland mission.

The following committees were appointed by the chairman: On constitution and by-laws, S. P. Wilson, John Parsons, N. Doane; on resolutions, G. M. Pierce, E. W. Caswell, H. B. Elworthy.

The morning programme was as follows:

First topic, "Class Meetings," led by Rev. B. E. Case, of Oregon City, discussed in five minute speeches by members of the association.

Second topic, "How to take care of our converts," led by N. Hangue, of the Scandinavian church of Portland, followed by the usual five minute speeches.

In the afternoon the subject of "Church benevolences" was taken up, with Rev. B. J. Sharpe, of Powell's valley circuit, as leader.

Thereafter the question of "Evangelists," F. P. Tower, leader, was ably handled.

The fifth topic for the day was "Effective preaching," upon which interesting papers were read by Revs. E. W. Caswell and H. B. Elworthy.

In the evening the subject of "Missions" was discussed by Dr. Harrington and Rev. G. W. Chandler.

To-day the session will continue, beginning at 9 A. M. The evening meeting will be devoted to the discussion of "Temperance," and a number of able speakers will be in attendance. The public is cordially invited to attend all the meetings of the association.

NOTES.

Mrs. Col. W. W. Chapman is visiting her grand daughter, Mrs. H. P. McGuire, in this city.

The ladies' guild and the vestrymen of St. David's church will hold meetings to-day, the former at 2 P. M. and the latter at 7:30 P. M.

Owing to the temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Ministerial association, at the M. E. church this evening, the prohibition club will not meet at the W. C. T. U. hall, as announced.

Mrs. Mary Louise Partridge, of Seattle, niece of Mrs. D. D. Neer, is spending a few weeks visiting with her aunt, previous to making an extended visit to the home of her parents at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Mary T. Collins, who has been on a business visit to Skamania county and The Dalles the past week, returned Monday evening. Her health, which was somewhat impaired when she left here, is much improved.

H. H. Kiessling and family departed yesterday for Tillamook, to remain during the summer. Mr. Kiessling goes thither mainly for the benefit of his health, but will attend to his mining interests in that vicinity during his sojourn.

Messrs. M. Stoker and A. [illegible] Kirk expect to leave in a few days for the East Portland camp at Long Beach, where they go to erect several new cottages and build fences for those in this city and Portland who own lots at that place.

The material for the new steamboat of the Oregon Pacific railroad company is all in readiness, and work was begun yesterday on laying the keel. Messrs. Pacquet & Smith, the builders, propose to push the work to vigorous completion.

Home Council, No. 2, United Friends, held a very interesting social at the residence of Capt. M. F. Crelly on Monday evening. Literary and musical exercises, together with social games, made up an evening of much enjoyment to those in attendance.

Suit has been commenced in the state circuit court by T. H. Parrott against Anton Buchegger, Mrs. Buchegger and I. and D. Barman, for the recovery of $250 and interest. This is the note which undoubtedly caused Buchegger to leave his family and flee the country.

The officers of the Presbyterian Sunday school of this city are making arrangements to join with St. John's Presbyterian Sunday school of Portland in an excursion on the steamboat Wide West to Multnomah falls and Cascades, to take place on the 15th of the present month.

PASCO PARADISE.

PASCO, May 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

While we hear reports from all localities surrounding us of the effects of the cold wave of April 30th, we are jubilant over the fact that we had no frost. In Walla Walla cherries, strawberries, etc., were killed; snow covered the ground in Klickitat valley; ice ½ inch thick in Yakima; ice ¼ inch thick in Palouse Junction and Ritzville.

On my farm ½ mile from Pasco I have watermelon vines, cucumbers, peanuts, muskmelons and all kinds of garden vegetables growing and up out of the ground, and seven acres of corn and two acres of potatoes up from three to five inches above ground. Not a sign of frost can be seen, or the effects of frost. Grapes and fruit trees, well leaved out and in blossom, are growing fine. Yours, etc.,

W. P. GRAY.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Annual Meeting—Report of the
rance Committee—

The annual meeting of the
society was held last evening,
ing, F. E. Beach secretary.
board were read and approved,
president, Dr. Keene, submitted
report:

PORTLAND, O
To the Boys and Girls' Aid S
The board of trustees elected July
you intrusted the control and
affairs of the society, have, to the
ity, attended to the duties of
bers of the board, being actively
ness, have, individually, often
sibilities and requirements of
by no means fully met in the
they have been able to give them
of usefulness opens before us
become more and more
best of charities, which
hand and kindly leads
child that has lost his way
wayside. We realize how high
in influence is the scheme we
develop, and how poorly equipped
the results we earnestly desire.
With stated intervals we have
consult upon matters of general
upon such matters as the executive
the board might present.
From time to time our attention
to cases which seemed to be proper
care, and action has been taken
committee, some of the more
we present in detail as follows:
Early in October Willie was
county jail, waiting trial for
application he was entrusted to
authorities. Recognizing that his
case, and having no proper
here, we determined to avail
of Mr. Dooley, superintendent of
Girls Aid Society at San Francisco
our society such specially bad cases
desire to send him. He was
ferred to San Francisco, and
peared to be making encouraging
as Mr. Dooley informed us, through
one of his assistants, the boy
passage on a Portland steamer
seen in Astoria. The police,
find him, and it is supposed he
to sea.
About the same time a boy
charged with stealing, was received
and given over to his mother, who
fornia, and, although requested to
communicated with us on the subject.
Willie was taken from the county
secured for him with Mr.
island. We hear frequently of
and that he is well pleased with
Another boy, arrested for
our charge and was taken by his
York city and secured admission to
ing ship Minnesota.
George, convicted of stealing,
home near St. Helens, Oregon.
days, he left, and no track of
until one day he walked into the
old companions in crime. The
ney advised that he be sent out of
with the money he had, we bought
sent him east. He was evidently
no doubt is still tramping.
Two orphan boys named Marshall
homes; one in East Portland, the other
mas station, Oregon. They are both
and doing nicely.
One of the most interesting cases
with, and most satisfactory thus far
is that of Joel. At the risk of
with their recital we report the
somewhat in detail.
Joel, 14 years of age, lived
Willows valley. His mother died
years old. He was accused of
bled, and, when threatened with
ment, he stole a horse and
where some relatives lived.
after several months' confinement
county jail awaiting trial, was
tenced to the penitentiary
tention was called to the boy's
cumstances of his conviction
to have him placed in our custody,
ities finally sent him in charge
way to the penitentiary at Salem.
rived in Portland Gov. Moody
and secured an arrest of execution
and the boy was released from the
society taking charge of him.
Mr. Towers of your board of trustees
his house and gave him employment
where we had an opportunity to study
ter and better decide what course to
him. He was admitted to the
school, where he was under direct
Prof. Pratt, also of our board.
tractable, conscientious boy, although
hibiting the evil effects upon his
of months of confinement with
common jail. Early in April a lady at
egon, took him to her home, having
sent, and we hear often of his doing
ning the confidence of the kind
undertaken his care. We shall be
ested in watching the development
but feel confident he will continue
able progress.
Should we succeed in saving this
have led back from the very portal
tiary, over whose gate should be written
"Let him who enters here leave all
Should we in fact, by our
solicitude, be instrumental in his
character an honorable and
should our society accomplish this
more, it has, indeed, not existed in vain.
A Swedish boy living with his uncle
gave us much trouble and anxiety
ancy and willfulness. We finally
sending him to his father in Kansas City.
We were interested to the boy John,
treated by the officers of a ship
from Boston to Puget sound.
and found his way to Portland,
We placed him at Union Ridge, W. T.
Maurice, 11 years old, came from
in search of his mother. Notice was
daily papers, and he was thereby
mother's care.
David, a boy 16 years of age, came
stowaway on a sailing ship from Liverpool
employment some time at the
in this city, he twice set fire to
upon being arrested declared
to do so by the proprietor of a rival
says promised him a reward of
ening nor persuasion would
After several weeks' lodgment in
consulting with Mr. Gearin,
we took him in charge and
with Mr. Wm. Taggart, near
after a few days he ran away,
shipped on a sailing vessel. He
arrested, brought back to jail,
sentenced to five years in the
cases require more watching
our present facilities admit of.
either to send them to the San Francisco
tendent, Mr. Dooley, or select
we can find, and surround the child
able safeguards, only perhaps,
to be disappointed in the result.
plainly marked out. We should
earnest effort, even if the case
The executive committee of the
every day appealed to in cases
require advice or temporary
half of children, homeless or
are often able to give them the
tion they need. The prosecuting
county superintendent of jail, the
of police, and the officers of police
been thoroughly in accord with
work, and rendered us most efficient
We would especially mention
and encouragement given us by
superintendent of the society
whose labors in this direction
been crowned with great success
ceived the endorsement and
some of the wealthiest and most
The cases we have cited have
of such a nature as to enable us
ment to the society of the
of the legislature, where
any minor may be suspended,
placed in our custody. This
fact that we, in most cases, have
from the jails before they have
trial for crime. A different
will secure to us the allowance
Our attention has lately been
tion of two young girls in this city,
of a large class, and whom we
some way to benefit. But we
proper means of caring for
We greatly need a suitable
superintendent who shall give
this important work. And we
the members of the society
our city and state, in the
boys and girls, homeless,
who are drifting rapidly toward
a life of crime and disgrace.
were it possible for all
citizens of the state who have
girls, and who are interested
to have even the short, limited
lence in this work we have
months—an institution such as
broad foundations, would be
within the coming year.
Child saving! Preventing lives of
is our aim, and earnest effort
vinces us that our method is correct.
nobler object of prayer or labor
may undertake? Could we but
men and women of means in our
this method, so clearly demonstrated
fact the true solution of the
would shortly be erected, upon
ban hills, a home whence would
year, hundreds of boys and girls
country round about, who should
usefulness and honor, and be
miserable lives of disgrace,
byways or serving sentence
The breadth and depth and
that would flow from such an
conducted, are incalculable,
its favor are unanswerable.
We look confidently toward
and know its attainment is only
Meanwhile there is much we
our small way, with our
evinced by the above report
fully submitted by the board of
Chairman Executive

REPORT OF THE FINANCE C

Total receipts....
Total expenditures....
Balance on hand....

This is a very creditable
credit on the persons in
the society. F. E. Beach, L.
F. Spaulding were elected
board of directors for
L. Eliot and Prof.
in which they reviewed
and the objects of the

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